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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 226-- BOMBAY T DAY SEPTEMBER 24 1929 ONE ANNA

HAJI BILL POSTPONED TILL VICEROY'S RETU

Lord Irwin to Call Round Table Conference

SIR G. RAINY'S STATEMENT

Assembly Passes Sarda Bill

MUSLIM "DIEHARDS" STAGE A WALK-OUT

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day the Sarda (Prevention of Child Marriages) Bill was passed by 67 votes to 14.—A. P.

—:o:—

MR. ACHARYA "BOWS TO THE INEVITABLE"!

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

After question time, the President announced that Mr. J. K. Munshi, Member from Burma desires to move an adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance. He reminded the House and the Member that they must get through Sarda's Bill in the course of the day and he therefore urged, if the Member was ready to take the adjournment motion to-morrow.

Mr. J. K. Munshi replying said that he had not the least intention to stand in the way of Sarda's Bill and would agree to the suggestion from the Chair, but by agreeing to postone the motion, till to-morrow, it was not to be taken that that matter was not urgent.

The President observed that he would protect the Member, if need be, for having consented to waving of his right to move the motion to-day.

The Indian Income-tax Amendment Bill (Provident Fund Relief) as reported by the Select Committee was then passed without discussion.

Further consideration of Sarda's Bill was then taken up.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

Sir George Rainy made an important statement in replying to Sir Purshottamdas' question whether the Government intended to take any steps for the development of Indian Mercantile Marine before the Delhi Session.

The Commerce Member recalled the words of the Viceroy in this connection uttered at the Associated Chambers' meeting hoping that a resolution may be found in the spirit of co-operation and good-will.

Sir George Rainy said: "It is the earnest hope of the Government of India that as stated by His Excellency the solution of this difficult question may be found in a spirit of co-operation and good-will and they would be reluctant to proceed upon other lines until it is clear that there was no hope of amicable settlement. They have, therefore, decided to bring the matter specially to Lord Irwin's attention on his return to India in the hope that a full and frank discussion between representatives of all interests affected might lead to a mutual understanding and agreement and that the good offices of the Government might contribute to a solution of the question of adequate participation of Indian shipping in coastal and overseas trade of India. The possibility that an agreed settlement might in the end prove impossible must, of course, be faced. In that case a situation would be created which the Government could not ignore and it would be necessary to explore fully the question by what means the obstacles in the way of development of Indian shipping could be removed. In particular, the possibility of preventing ruinous rate-wars, which, from time to time, break out upon the coast and desirability of legislation to bring under control the system of deferred rebates and other trade practices which tend to restrict the freedom of the shipper would have to be examined and also the question how far direct financial assistance by Government to Indian shipping could justifiably be given.

GOVERNMENT TO ENQUIRE.

These questions are full of difficulty and the final outcome cannot now be predicted, but the Government would be ready to set on foot the necessary enquiries directed towards the development of the Indian Mercantile Marine."

Mr. Jayakar: Will the Government state what time they expect the result of the Conference to be made known to the public.

Sir George Rainy: The matter will be brought specially to the attention of Lord Irwin on his return to India, but the action then to be taken will rest largely in His Excellency's hands. I am afraid I am not in a position to amplify what I have said.

Mr. Neogy: Is it expected that the result of the Conference will be available to the public well in advance of the next Delhi Sessions.

Sir George Rainy assured him that the importance of that consideration would be present in the mind of both the Government of India and His Excellency.

Mr. Jamnadas: What is meant by the phrase all interests affected.

Sir George Rainy: I can't amplify further what I have said.

The Income-Tax Amendment (Provident Funds) Bill was passed without discussion, many commercial members cheering.

DEBATE ON SARDA BILL.

Mr. Sarda's Child Marriage Bill was then taken up.

The amendments of Mr. Sesha Iyengar for postponing the time of enforcing the Bill till 1933, of Mr. Belvi to postpone it till 1932 and of Mr. Kelkar to postpone it till 1931 were all defeated. Mr. Kelkar's amendment was defeated by fifty-three votes against twenty.

The amendment of Mr. Amarnath Dutt to see that the Bill come into force on such day as the local Government of province with the approval of majority of elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council concerned may determine was also lost without division.

Another attempt of the same member to see that the Bill did not apply to Hindus was ruled out by the President.

All amendments having been disposed of, none of which having been accepted, Mr. Sarda moved that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be passed. He affirmed that Vedas inculcated adult marriage. He said that 97 per cent. of the population of Madras were non-Brahmins among whom marriages of girls were after puberty. The majority of the three per cent. Brahmins were in favour of the Bill as evidenced by the meeting held under the chairmanship of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer at which the speakers included Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar. The meeting passed a Bill supporting the Bill without a dissentient voice. In Bengal as against the resolution of the Provincial Hindu Conference at Dacca was the resolution passed unanimously by the Provincial Hindu Sabha supporting the Bill. Mr. Sarda warmly thanked the Government and expressed gratefulness to Sir James Crerar and concluded by urging the Assembly to pass the Bill, taking note of the spirit of the times.

"AGAINST THE SHARIAT."

Syed Murtaza on behalf of those elected Muslim members who are opposed to the Bill read a statement describing the Bill as being against the Shariat and as offending the personal law of Muslims. Government, he added, had treated the oral and written representations against the Bill with scant respect and thus shown intolerable. Those Muslim members who were opposed to the Bill therefore felt it their duty to withdraw themselves from the rest of the proceedings on the Bill.

Syed Murtaza then walked out of the Chamber accompanied by a few others including Mr. Shafi Daudi, Mr. Farooki, Mr. Ismail Khan and Mr. Rafique.

Mr. Kartar Singh next spoke on

(Continued on page 8.)

Death of Burmese MacSwiney

—:o:—

ADJOURNED MOTION IN ASSEMBLY TO-DAY.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

After question time President Patel announced that Mr. J. K. Munshi wished to move adjournment of the House to discuss the death of Phongy Wizaya, the Burmese MacSwiney, who died in jail as a result of hunger-strike. The President said that if this motion was taken up to-day, it would not be possible to finish discussion on the Sarda Bill. He therefore suggested the adjournment motion to be taken up to-morrow.

Mr. Munshi agreed.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

—:o:—

Interesting Masulipatam Case

BRITISH & FRENCH CLAIM TO TRY ACCUSED

MASULIPATAM, Sept 23.

The question of jurisdiction to try an offence committed in French Masulipatam having for some time past proved a debatable point on account of conflicting views held in different quarters.

The people of Frenchpet have been put to considerable inconvenience of late. A case of suspected incendiarism occurred six months back in Frenchpet. It is reported three boys who are residents of Frenchpet were taken for trial to Yanam and detained there till now. It is now learnt that the French authorities at Pondichery have passed urgent orders appointing a High Court Judge from Pondichery to proceed to Yanam and try the case.

Another criminal case is pending in the local British courts against different persons and it is learnt that both the British and French courts are claiming jurisdiction to try the case.—Free Press.

BOMB OUTRAGES IN PUNJAB

—:o:—

Municipal Councillors Under Arrest

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

A report from Garhshankar in Hoshiarpur District says that after the search of their houses, the police have taken into custody, Mr. Desraj and Mr. Ferozkhan, Municipal Commissioners, and Mr. Hukumchand Chopra in connection with the recent bomb outrages in Garhshankar Tehsil.—A. P.

CREW DOWN TOOLS.

—:o:—

DEADLOCK IN BRITISH STEAMER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Holyhead.—The British steamer "Goschen", from Glasgow to Colombo, has put in, as the crew refuse to perform their duty.—Reuter.

RELEASE SATIN

—:o:—

Women Demonstration in Barisal

BARISAL, Sept 23.

Satin Sen's condition continues to cause deep anxiety which is finding an outlet in the various demonstrations which are being held all over the place.

About 600 ladies carrying Sen's photo amidst shouts of "Bandemataram" marched in a procession to the Jail gate where prayers were offered for the safety of Sen's life. The ladies also contributed in cash and ornaments to Sen's Release Fund and for enlisting Volunteers.—Free Press.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BARISAL

BARISAL, Sept 23.

At a public meeting held here last evening a resolution condemning the Government's policy, demanding the unconditional release of Sen and also condoling at the death of Phoongvi Waziara were passed.—Free Press.

Sticking to Their Guns

—:o:—

BHAGAT SINGH AND DUTT STILL ON HUNGER STRIKE

It is reliably understood that Bhagat Singh and Dutt have not yet abandoned their hunger-strike. They intend consulting certain persons before terminating their three and half months' old hunger-strike.—A. P.

IRELAND IS INDIA'S INSPIRATION.

—:o:—

SEN GUPTA'S REPLY TO MR. O'KELLY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Replying to the message of Mr. O'Kelly of the Irish Republic, Dublin, conveying Ireland's sympathy at the death of Jatindranath Das, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, has sent the following message:—

"Grateful for yor message. India has always before her the glorious example of Ireland to inspire her in her struggle for freedom."—Free Press.

MEERUT ACCUSED AND HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

More About Social Boycott of Dharamvir Singh

BOMBAY C. I. D. OFFICER ON SIMON BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA

MEERUT, Sept. 23.

Inspector M. N. Desai, Bombay C.I.D., was examined to-day in the Meerut Conspiracy case as a prosecution witness. Replying to Mr. Langford James witness admitted having reported a number of speeches delivered by some of the accused in Bombay, including Mr. Spratt who is alleged to have spoken on the "Revolution in India".

Witness had seen accused Mr. Ajodhaya Prasad as a 'lascar' on ships, and said passing under the name of Abdil Hamid he had smuggled prohibited literature and communications from Communists into India from foreign countries. In September, 1925, proceedings had to be launched against Mr. Ajodhaya Prasad for desertion at Marseilles by the shipping company.

ATTEND TO YOUR LUCRATIVE PRACTICE.

The prosecution next filed the original of a letter from Mr. Mirajkar who is alleged to have signed himself as "S. S. Mirajkar", Communist, to the Secretary of Sir John Simon after the Royal Commission's arrival in India. It enclosed a copy of a telegram which Mr. Mirajkar protested had not been transmitted by the Telegraph Office, and was returned to him as "objectionable." Mr. Mirajkar's telegram as read before the Court informed Sir John Simon that revolutionary Indian masses were determined to achieve complete independence and all those who were co-operating with the Commission were traitors and enemies of the masses and they would be properly dealt with when the time came. The best course, added Mr. Mirajkar, for the Commission was to close the enquiry in India, and advised Sir John Simon to attend to his lucrative practice at home.

"A GANG OF ROBBERS."

The telegram concluded: "Our frank opinion about your Commission is that it as a gang of robbers."

In cross examination by Mr. Sinha, Defence Advocate, Mr. Desai said he knew the Simon Commission had invited expression of public opinion from all sections of India. The Private Secretary of Sir John Simon had not instructed the police to produce Mr. Mirajkar's correspondence in any trial. Newspapers had published the text of Mr. Mirajkar's telegrams and the Prosecution authorities in Meerut case knew it and sent for it.

Replying to Mr. Chakravarti, Mr. Desai said that the original telegram was returned by the Telegraph Office to Mr. Mirajkar as considering it objectionable, they did not accept it.

MR NIMBKAR CROSS-EXAMINES MR. DESAI.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nimbkar, accused, Mr. Desai said the boycott propaganda against the Simon Commission was started by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Labour group of the S. P. C. C. was responsible for celebrations of the Lenin Day last year.

After lunch the Court recorded the evidence of several police officers from Bengal who deposed to having intercepted some letters.

MORAL SUPPORT TO MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

Accused Mr. M. G. Desai and Mr. S. H. Jhabwala issued a statement to the Press through the Court today which says that although they did not sign the memorial to the Governor-General signed by the other co-accused, it did not mean that they did not lend their moral support to it.

In order to pay respect to the memory of Jatin Das, they would observe one day's fast and renounce all special privileges at present conceded to them as a favour and not as a right.

OBJECTION TO "HINDUSTAN TIMES" REPORT.

Mr. Chakravarti, Defence Advocate, drew the attention of the Court to the publication of a statement in the "Hindustan Times" by Mr. Mahabir Tyagi, attorney for accused Mr. Dharambir Singh.

Mr. Chakravarti represented that Mr. Tyagi had in that statement to the "Hindustan Times" described the other accused who had boycotted him socially as Communists. This, said the Counsel, was an issue before the Court, the prejudicing of which was detrimental to the accused.

Mr. Dharambir Singh said he was writing to the "Hindustan Times" to the effect that a mistake had crept in in the statement sent to that paper by Mr. Mahabir and Tyagi. He would request the "Hindustan Times" to substitute the word "Communists" with "some other accused."

Mr. Nimbkar, accused, pointed out that Press reports published of that day's proceedings sent by the news agencies were entirely correct. They had not started social boycott against Mr. Dharambir Singh because he did not sing the "Red Flag", but because he did not stand up for two minutes in memory of Jatin Das. There were other accused in the dock who did not sing the "Red Flag" but no social boycott had been observed against them.

Mr. Nimbkar characterised Mr. Dharambir's charge of their (accused) having used foul language against Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru as uncalled for, irregular, incorrect and calculated to prejudice the jury or assessors in their future trial.

The Court at this stage rose for the day.—A. P

ALWE IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

HEARTY SEND-OFF AT DOCKS

Mr. A. Alwe, an under trial prisoner in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case, who was allowed three weeks leave to go home to see his sick wife by the Special Magistrate, Meerut, was brought to Bombay under special police escort on Monday morning. When the train halted at Dadar, G. I. P. Railway a large number of his friends of the Girni Kamgar Union greeted him. The police allowed Mr. Alwe to talk with his friends for a few minutes. Mr. Alwe under police escort then went to his house at Poibawdy and then proceeded to the Alexandra Dock at "Bhau Daka" to catch a coastal steamer for Ratnagiri. At the wharf a number of his friends saw him off with shouts of "Lal Bawta ki jai.'

SUGAR COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

—:o:—

FIRST MEETING ON OCT. 19

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

A Sugar Committee has been appointed by the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research "to advise on steps which should be taken to assist the Indian sugar industry." The personnel of the committee is as follows:—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Vice-Chairman of the Council, Chairman; Mr. B C. Burt, Agricultural Expert Adviser to Council, Chowdhry Mukhtar Singh M.L.A., Walchand Hirachand; Mr. G W Clarke, Representative of Department of Agriculture, United Provinces, Khan Bahadur Fateh-Ud-Din, representative of Department of Agriculture, Punjab; Mr. G S. Henderson, representative of Department of Agriculture Bihar and Orissa, Dr. W. McRae, Pusa Research Institute, Rao Bahadur T S Venkataraman, Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, Babu Har Sahai Gupta, Zemindar, United Provinces; Sardar Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Zamindar, Punjab. Secretary of the Committee is Mr Hyadri, Secretary of the Council. The committee which will have power to co-opt, will, it is expected, hold its first meeting on October 19, 1929. The place of meeting has not yet been decided on.—A. P.

YOUTH LEAGUE SWADESHI BAZAR

A group taken at the opening ceremony of the Youth League Swadeshi Bazaar on Saturday. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya is seen third from the left.

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

Long Liquidation Depress Values

CEMENT SHARES STEADY

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The Share Market opened steady and after a small improvement prices declined under long liquidation. Mill shares opened at unchanged prices, but declined on profit-taking. Tata Iron and Steel shares opened steady and after a small improvement prices raled easy on long liquidation. Cement shares displayed good undertone. Alcock shares were steady. During the early part there was good demand for Bombay Burma shares which resulted in some improvement but later on long liquidation wiped off the improvement. Tata Hydro shares were quiet but steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Bombay Dyeing 771, 67, 70, 67.
Century 330, 29, 30.
Colaba 130.
Crescent 93.
Fazui 591, 87, 90 88.
Indore 376.
N Madhowji 30.
Nagpur 487, 86, 83
New Great 177
Pearl 348, 51, 47, 50, 48-2.
Simplex 46.
Swadeshi 415, 13.
Burma 765, 71, 67.
Hydro 1222, 25, 18, 22, 20.
Tram 140, 41, 46-10.
Deff 278, 80, 73, 76, 73.
Ord 71, 70-8, 12, 2, 70, 4, 70.
Bundi 18-10, 19, 18-12.
Indian 288, 93, 88, 91, 88.
Katni Ord 211, 10-10
Alcock 315, 21, 19-6.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Face Value.	Name.	Closing Quotations.
	MILLS.	
100	Ahme. Advance	347-8
50	Apollo D26	3-7
500	Bom. Cot. P	157-8
250	Bombay Dyeing	767-8
250	Bradbury P	170
100	Century	330
100	Central India P	483-12
100	Colaba Land	130
100	Coorla	171-4
100	Crescent	93-12
250	Currim D20	102-8
250	David	225
250	Dawn	470
200	Ed. Sassoon D12	83-12
10	E D Sassoon P	0-7-3
100	Elphinstone P	7-8-0
250	Fazulbhoy	588-12
100	Finlay	101-4
1000	F Petit	198-12
100	Gokak	150
100	Indore Malwa D10	376-4
250	Jamshed P D10	20
50	Kastoorchand D40	11
100	Khatau P	90
100	Kohinoor D16	174-6
250	Luxmi D1.	1535
100	Madhowji	30
50	Mathuradas	20
1000	Maneckji Petit	1275
100	Meyer Sas. D12	65
250	Model	87-8
1000	Morarji	867-8
250	New Great P	177-8
100	New City	73-12
250	Pabani	152-8
250	Pearl	348-2
100	Phoenix	327-8
10	Premier	2-4-0
100	Shapurji P D12	8-8
1000	Sholapur	4775
250	Simplex D30	46-4
100	Swan	93-12
100	Swadeshi	413-12
25	Tata D101	31-14
500	Vishnu P D15	2290
	BANKS.	
100-50A	Baroda	N 77-8
50-25A	Central	N 18-10
£10-5A	Eastern	87-0
500	Imperial	N 1375
500-125A	Imperial Qrt.	338-12
100-50A	India	100
5	Union	3-5-0
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi D5	18-12
250	Indian D1	38-12
100	Katni Ord. D7	210-10
40	Katni Df. D7	735-0
10	Punjab P.D.	12-0
	INSURANCE.	
15A	Jupiter	11-2
15A	New India	23-0
200-160A	Oriental	2050
	MINING.	
10	Central India	N 7-0
10	Shivrajpur	18-12
75	Tata Od P. D252	70-0
30	Tata Def. P. D354	273-12
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	319-6
1000	Andhra Vl. P. D25	660-0
250	Bo. Steam P. D15	214-6
	Brit. B. Petrol	4-13-0
125	Bom. Burma Old	767-8
50	Bom. Burma New	277-8
100	Indian Bleaching	140-10
35	Scindia	12-0
20	Tata Construction	43-0
1000	Tata Power D262	611-4
1000	Tata Hydro P. D2	1220
50	Tram Or. P. D100	140-10
	PREFERENCE SHARES.	
10	7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement	N 11
1000	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power Pref	1072-8
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	79-0
50	7 p.c. Tram Pref.	65
1000	7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1080
1000	7 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref	990
500	7 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	595
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st pref.	137
500	5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	25
500	5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485

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PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Bales.
Cotton	2,647
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,477
Linseed	17,132
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds.	143
Gingellyseeds	816
Groundnuts	8,682
Castorseeds	597
Rice	1,506
Myraboljams	852
Cottonseeds	6,032
Mowraseeds	444
Gram	353
Joowar	6
Maize	16.
Barley	577
Bajree	386
	Tons.
Coal	2,874

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay Sept. 23.

Our Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/3 per cwt.
F. B. H.
S.S. Querimba Rs. 8/2 per cwt.
F. B. H.
S.S. Ovid Rs. 8/2/3 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 8-2 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-Mar Rs. 8-5 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Sept. 23

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 51/11 Highest Rs. 52/1 Lowest Rs. 51/10 Closing Rs. 51/14/6.

Groundnut seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 50/10 Highest Rs. 58/11 Lowest Rs. 58/- Closing 58/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

N. Y. Futures 8 to 12 Points Lower

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING

Bombay, Sept. 23.

On Saturday, the New York Cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at unchanged prices. The weather reports were favourable and in the absence of buying prices declined on Southern hedge selling and closed at about the lowest level at a decline of 8 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 18.55 c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 9 points to 18.20 c.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a decline of 4 points but towards the close prices recovered and closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were unchanged at 10.31 d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Further weakness was noticed in Egyptian Cotton and futures closed at a decline of 17 to 12 points. Sakel spot prices declined 25 points to 1.95 d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 1 points with October 9.73 and January 9.85.

Our private cables indicate somewhat increased deterioration to the growing crop. This gives a clue, that during the month the crop has undergone further deterioration possibly over the average for the month. There is still a large short interest held by spinners and speculators giving ample evidences for a fairly large potential demand which is likely to broaden at lower level of prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. Southern October highest 18.47 Lowest 18.38 January highest 18.84 (at the opening) lowest 18.75 (at the close.)

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market technically weaker as some speculators have bought, shorts covered on reports crop deteriorated since last Bureau. Our opinion unchanged

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 21st September 1929.

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod:—"Market inactive but steady, no pressure hedges, crop news if anything bullish on September deterioration."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. "New York cables cotton good weather map."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Weather favourable for harvest. Speculative interest negligible. Ginnings expected around three and half Millions. Sentiment mixed and trading conditions likely to continue as South is not pressing sale.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

"Failure of market to yield materially under pressure of producers selling emphasises strength Demand supply situation favour scale down purchase."

Reuter:—

"Market easier on decreased buying influenced by more favourable weather and Southern hedge selling."

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE

BOMAY, Sept. 23.

Present inaction of market was anticipated in my last cable. Scattered over bullish elements again gathering. Expect some rise before next Bureau. Advise buying for quick turn with a view to liquidate first week October.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)
Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Oct. close at s. 9/2 1/2d.—1-5/8d.
Dec. close at s. 9/7 1/2d.—1-5/8d.
Mar. close at s. 10/1 3/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market:
Sept. per bushel Dol. 1.28.3/8—7/8
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.36—1
Mar. per bushe l dol. 1.42—1.4/1.

WHEAT CABLE:—

"Easier due liquidation, possibly American without fresh feature, see no lift presently, shorts very heavy here no continental demand."

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

B C Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5.31/32 Jan./Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32. Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 7/32 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Oct.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 278.
Banks Buying T T 277.
PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 133.
Banks Buying 60 days 130 1/2.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133 1/4
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 155.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.34 19/32 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 7/16 23rd inst.
Japan/London 1/11 5/8 21st inst.
London/Paris 123.85 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.875 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 23.15 21st inst.
London/Italy 92.65 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £ 4.4.11 1/2 20th inst.
£ 4.4.11 1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 20th inst. 23 7/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 23 9/16 20th inst. 23 1/2 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 15/16 20th inst. 50 3/4 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 20th inst. 5 1/2 per cent. 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/8 per cent. 20th inst. 6 1/8 per cent. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 mos 3 per cent 6 mos 4 per cent 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Quietly steady. Decline is due to China selling.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 23.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1921/36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1933-37 Rs. 90/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/6.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 89/10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/15
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96/3
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/13/0
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/2.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100
Forward Rates:—2nd October settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/13/0 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/11/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Sept. 23.

3 Months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 6 1/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p. c.
Call Money 2 1/2 per cent.
One Month 2 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market —Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 p.c.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 341/ for Broach A.-M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 341/8 on short covering. Later on prices ruled easy on profit taking influenced by easier Liverpool opening cables. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 340.
Oomra D.J. 300.
Bengal D.J. 246.

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Bengal 247 D/J.
Broach 341 A/M.
Umra 302 D/J.
Southern 317 A/S.
Southern 317 Ready.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Madras mill Bhilwara 226.
400 Tata & Co. Gujrat 305/306.
100 Goldmohour mill Sailu 266.
100 Toyomankwak Ujjain 270.
200 Toyomankwak Arvi 263/264.
100 Toyomankwak Amruoti 258.
100 Rulli Bros Khandwa 274.
100 A Damodar & Co. Pandurna 275.
100 K. Devchand & Co. Chikodi 324.
100 Nisho & Co. Pundurna 295.
100 Japan T & Co. Chandur 270.
100 Colaba Land mill Bhawanimandi 260.
100 Bombay & Co. Khandesh 228.
100 Lavji Meghji & Co. Akola 217.
100 P. Crystal & Co. Hinganghat 250.

BULLION

The Bombay Bullion Brokers. Association.

—:o:—

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

London ready 23/7.
London Forward 23/8.
China Opening 2/3/7, Closing 2-3-7
America Cent 50/14.
Ready 53/9.
Bhadra Op. 53/8 High 53/10 Clos. 53/8.
Asho. Op. 53/8 High 53/10 Clo 53/8.
TEJI MANDI:—
Asho. 11
Kartaka 1/2.

GOLD.

Bombay Sept. 23.

Ready 21/10
Asho. 21/9/6.
Kartaka 21/8/6.
N. City 21/10/9.
N. Manor 21/10/3

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Per lb. Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	0 15 9
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 9
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mil (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Maneckji (Kunda)	0 13 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 0
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	0 13 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 15 0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10. Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece
1986 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	11 14 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 19 0
MARKIN JAPAN	
4488	11 6 0
8389	9 5 0
3810	10 7 0
Yards 120	20 4 0
9898	10 6 0

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS

—:o:—

SUGAR INACTIVE

PROSPECT OF WHEAT PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Rubber:—World production 1929 estimated around 825000 tons and consupmtion very near this figure. Percentage increase production in 1930 only expected small and if world consumption expands 200 as occured in 1929 over 1928. Rubber should sell higher before end next year.

Sugar:—Market inactive 40000 tons reduction on last year in American refiners September meltings to date is reviving talk of every over exceeding millions tons, but likelihood European crop damage and hope co-operation between Cuban and Java next year minimise this factor.

Coffee:—Despite bearish statistical outlook Brazil control continues effective and maintains spot positions.

Cocoa:—Fear delayed new crop arrivals in New York forcing grinders to cover early seasonal needs and resultant hedge lifting my importers spurned. On advance market pausing.

Wheat:—Sentiment mixed looks as though very unfavourable news Argentine Australia necessary to offset heavy accumulations stocks in America and excellent harvest Europe. Immediate trend probably lower, but expect hardening tendency toward end year when surplus stocks lightened.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	235	
Bengal Fine	225	
Bengal F.G.	220	205
Sindh-Punjab Fine	225	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	220	205
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	300	275
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	275
Yeotmal Fine	290	275
Arvi Fine	290	265
Amraoti Fine	275	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275	265
Mulkapur Fine	265	245
Khandesh Fine	265	235
Muthia Fine	225	215
Muthia F.G.	215	205
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	280	265
Purna F.G.G.S.	280	265
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	280	265
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	275	265
Cambodia	385	
Jinja	445	
Busoga	455	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

In full-pressed Bales	21/9/29	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh		1284
Central India	225	5645
Barsi and Nagar		1270
Hyderabad-Gaorani		139
Berar	667	6761
Central Provinces	176	1588
Total Oomras	1068	1687
Dholera		1293
N.-W. Provinces		53
Rajputana	261	1204
Sind-Punjab		836
Broach	101	821
Coompta & Dharwar	1117	7336
Westerns-Northerns	109	3443
Tinevelly and Cambodia		1461
Persian		34
American		192
Egyptian and African		4487
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		59
Total	2647	37909

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 19th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales	21/9/29	This year
Europe	1526	44596
Japan & China	6650	41518
Coast Ports	25	378
Up-country by Rail		6397
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		13394
Total	8201	106283

8015	9	5 0
9797	9	5 0
6300	10	6 0
44000	9	0 0
BLACK CHECK 5860 Shalapur	8	14 0
SALITA. Century	9	15 8
Spring Merchant	0	15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13 14—		
Kanta	1	2 6
Phoenix	1	2 9
Framji	1	2 9
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards. 5 to 9		
Chhawani	1	0 6
Simplex	1	0 3
Yards 10.		
Chhawani	1	0 6
Simplex	1	0 3

Vitality

Balance in diet is essential to the healthy growth and vitality of the child. It is not merely a question of the quantity of food a child gets. The important matter is that it should contain all the food elements required to build a healthy body.

A tonic food for all ages

Virol is the food which contains *all* the essential types of nutriment in one supremely digestible form. Even feeble and invalid children have in numberless cases won back to health and vigour on Virol. But the way to *prevent* weakness and ill-health is to put your child on Virol *now*

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

We offer these Sample packets and if found effective full size bottles may be bought.

Rajratna: (Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Ambar, Kastoori, Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence. Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

Ramaratna: (Reg.) No 3680.
For external application, to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs 5/- Full Size Bottle Rs. 20/- V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect. Price Rs. 5/- per bottle. V.P. Extra. TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly medical charges Rs. 5/- only Postage Free.
Write for further particulars to
VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER,
Adishwar Building,
Pydhoni Chawk, BOMBAY 3.

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India.

Mr Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, N.W.D. Sub Division Officer, (Kathiawar) Upla, writes. 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all" Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the date of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

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on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
28 Sept.	Morea* ..	ALL	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..	VESSELS	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	FROM	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
		AT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	ADEN	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
29th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru ..	26th Sept.	6th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd „
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
25th Sept.	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
25th Sept.	Barpeta ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal, Karachi&Persian Gulf Ports.
25th „	Khandalla..	East & South Africa.
27th „	Varela ..	Busrah viaKarachi
28th Sept.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi.
30th „ about	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi.
14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aTokushimaMaru.	5976	18 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5838	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10560	.. ..	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 Oct.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maidan	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	24 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price list.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,23,157
Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3 Lala Kishen Prasad.

London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.

American Bankers—Irving Trust Company, New York.

Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMAR NATH CHOPRA, M.A., LL.B. Manager.

Light & Nourishing

For those who live in the East—a light and nourishing food is best. Take HORLICK'S—it is an ideal food. HORLICK'S contains all those elements necessary for building up the body and imparting energy. For young and old there is no better food.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

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It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

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THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
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A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

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INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

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A 1883

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DOCTORS and CHEMISTS, order your Hypodermic Injections of all sorts and of all makes at most advantageous rates from MODY AND CO., Rangwala Building, Princess Street, Bombay.
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C 32883

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.
C 1884

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.
L 32711

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these Columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

AN AGRICULTURAL SHOW will be held in Bahawalpur on November 6th, 1929, and following days.

Firms dealing in agricultural machinery etc. are invited to send exhibits.

Applications stating the space required, should be sent to the State Engineer, Bahawalpur, who will supply any further information required.

STATE ENGINEER,
Bahawalpur State, Punjab,
Bahawalpur.
32890

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. D. RAMRAO, of Khar has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any portion thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, lien, charge, possession, inheritance, lease, easement, maintenance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 656 square yards together with the bungalow standing thereon situate on the 10th Road in Khar (Bandra) in the Bombay Suburban District bearing plot No. 138 of the Suburban Development Scheme No. VII bounded as follows:—

On or towards the East by plot Nos. 131 and 132 of the said Scheme. On or towards the West by the 10th Road of the said Scheme. On or towards the South by plot No. 139 of the said Scheme. On or towards the North by plot No. 137 of the said Scheme.

D. N. WANDREKER,
Pleader for the Purchaser.
Ghodbunder Road, Bandra,
24th September, 1929.
32892

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STEELWORK FOR COVERED WAYS BETWEEN FOOTBRIDGE RAMPS AND PLATFORMS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork, etc., for covered ways between foot bridge ramps and platforms Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 at Victoria Terminus.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for covered ways between foot bridge ramps and platforms at Victoria Terminus". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Wednesday, the 23rd October, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 21st September, 1929.
32887

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRASS, BRONZE, COPPER, LEAD, WHITE METAL, ZINC, CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, AND STEEL SCRAP, CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, STEEL BOILER TUBES, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, and the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed. "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd October, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
20th September, 1929.
32888

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 809 of 1929.

Re: THAKERSEY GORDHAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business in Bombay in partnership with one Mulji Dayal in the name and Style of Thacker Mulji Dayal in Laxmidas Market, outside the Fort and residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort: ..... A Debtor.

Ex-parte: Messrs. L. GORDHANDAS HARJIWANDAS, a firm and others: .. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 19th day of September, 1929, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
32895

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 811 of 1929.

Re: Bai CHAMPAVATI, widow of Vanmali Virji at present residing at Khetwadi Back Road, Badri Building: ..... A Debtor.

Ex-parte: Messrs. THATTE & CO: ... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 20th day of September, 1929, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1929.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
32894

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2028 of 1928.

VITHALDAS BHAVANIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MOHUNLAL VANMALIDAS, (2) UTTAMCHAND MOHUNLAL, (3) NEMCHAND MOHUNLAL, (4) SAKARCHAND MOHUNLAL and (5) VAJECHAND MOHUNLAL, the last two minors by their guardian ad litem Mr. J. H. Mazmudar, one of the Deputy Registrar of this Honourable Court, all of Sayan, P. R. and C. I. Railway, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name of Vanmalidas Nahanchand at Sayan aforesaid, in the District of Surat..Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Judge's Order, dated the 16th day of August, 1929, it was ordered that the right, title and interest of the Defendants 1, 2 and 3 abovenamed in the three Policies of Life Assurance, bearing Nos. 76427, 76437 and 76438 on the Life of the 1st Defendant with the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation (Agents, Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Ltd.), be sold.

AND WHEREAS it was further ordered that the costs of and incidental to the said application and this order be costs in the execution proceedings.

NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Judge's Order sell by Public Auction the right, title and interest of the Defendants 1, 2 and 3 abovenamed in the said Policies to the highest bidder, in his Office at the High Court Building on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1929, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The person who shall be declared to be the purchaser shall pay the full amount of his bid immediately and in default it shall forthwith be re-sold.

The Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale in any or in all the said three Policies and in the event of the Plaintiff becoming the purchaser, to set off the amount of the purchase money against the amount due to him under the said decree.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made to the Sheriff of Bombay or the Plaintiff's Attorneys, Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., at their Office at 41, Hummum Street, Fort.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
32891

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace God, of Great Britain Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and Creditor of NARSI BHIMA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a minor under the age of 18 years a bachelor, a Mechanic in the service of Messrs. C. Makhate and Co., residing at the time of his death, at Kumbharwada 4th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.

DHANJI BHIMA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the brother of the abovenamed deceased a mechanic in the employ of Messrs. Hiralal Nathalal, residing at Govind Building at Kumbharwada 2nd Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

This 6th day of September, 1929.
Messrs. DIVEKAR & POPATLAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
32893

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

—:o:—

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of Property consisting of two vacant Building Plots at Arthur Road, Chinchpoogly.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar, Attorneys for Mr. Anandrao Jiwan Nakhwa, the sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Maruti Tukaram Shinde sell by public auction the undermentioned Immovebale Property on Tuesday the 24th September, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of (Freehold) land (viz., two vacant Building plots) situate at Arthur Road, Chinchpoogly in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1037 1/2 square yards less by 20 square yards on account of the land being intersected by a public passage and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 660, 679 and 718 New No. B/12460 and New Survey Nos. 2-8/2524 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 41 and 25 of Parel and Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'F' Ward Nos. 250 (4) and Street No. 9C 'F' Ward No. 250 (5) and Street No. 9-D 'F' Ward No. 223 and Street No. 3 in rear 'F' Ward No. 250 (2) and Street No. 9-A 'F' Ward No. 256 and Street No. 15 and 'F' Ward Nos. 221-222 and Street No. 1-2 in rear.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar, Attorneys for the said Executor at their Office at No. 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE GOODS OF "UNIVERSAL FINE ARTS WORKS" LITHO PRESS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1999 of 1928 (Vrajlal vs. Ambalal), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (This day) TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at Nowroji Street, Thakordwar, Girgaum:—

All the goods of the above press such as cutting machine by Payne & Sons, leg machine and small hand press machine by J. Ratcliff & Sons, electric motor, rollers, wheel, Litho stones, etc., tables, cup-boards, chairs, wooden pieces, iron bars, etc., etc.

The above is on view and a deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.
WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co.,
104, China Bazaar Road, MADRAS

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents—
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30; 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE LAST WARNING.
Starring.
LAURA LA PLANTE.
A Picture that will chill you with its spooky thrills as it warms you with its daring drama. It's more thrilling than "The Cat and the Canary." SEE IT!
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE—AND—HEAR.
TENDER LOIN
The most Thrilling Underworld Melodrama:
WITH
DOLORES COSTELLO
CONARD NAGEL
MITCHELL LEWIS
WARNER BROS.
TALKING PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE
6/30 and 10 p.m
THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE
The Whirlwind Dancers
In New Dances
WITH CINEMA
"FASIONS FOR WOMEN"
Starring
ESTHER RALSTON.
Also
Madan Theatres Ltd.
Latest Topical
Calcutta pays homage to the late
JATINDRANATH DAS
EXTRA CINEMA SHOW
At 8/15 p.m

Great Success of Great
Dr. ALVARO
At
DUBASH THEATRE
KRISHNA CINEMA

Dr. ALVARO
Performs
Wonderful Performances on the stage, which will amaze you from the Beginning to the End.
Also the Film of
Funeral Procession of Late Babu
JATIN DAS
Will be shown along with the Programme.
DAILY 2 SHOWS:
6-15 and 9-30 P. M.
Krishna Cinema
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.

OUR LION BRAND
Magical Piles Balm patented in the Govt. of India patent office is a sure external Remedy for any kind of Chronic Piles. Absolute Cure within ten days. Pain and Bleeding will be stopped within 24 hours No pain or Burning sensation when Medicine applied. Price per Tin Rs. 2-8-0 only.
PILES BALM DEPOT.
Tel:—"Piles" P. O. Box No. 40.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also
OUR SPECIAL TOPICAL
Showing
Funeral Procession Scenes
Of the Late
JATIN DAS.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RESEARCHES, DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS.

As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches of distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially welcome. Modern Indian scientists, brought up in the experimental methods of the West "are proving to the world that they could pursue science not only for itself but for its application to the benefit of mankind."

CONTENTS:—Dr. Mahendralal Sircar; Sr J. C. Bose; Dr. P. C. Ray; Sir C. V. Raman; Prof. Ramachandra; Srinivas Ramanujan. With their Portraits.

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"Indian Christians." Biographical sketches of poets, publicists, Ministers of the Church, etc. With 13 illustrations. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

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Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to Subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

When you suffer from Malaria and other Fevers, start taking
KARNIK'S
Ague Mixture
The longer your troubles are neglected the harder they are to overcome.
KARNIK BROS. Girgaum, Bombay

MR. MACKISON AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Failures Cost Corporation Rupees Three Crores!

PROPOSAL FOR SPECIAL PENSION REJECTED

"He Deserves Censure" Instead, says Mr. Nariman

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday after a heated debate threw out the proposition of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar to grant an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 annually to Mr. James W. Mackison, who recently retired from municipal service.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved that, as recommended by the Commissioner, dated August 6th 1929, Mr. James W. Mackison, late Special Engineer, Development Works, be granted a pension of Rs. 500 per month and an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum with effect from 10th August 1929.

Mr. R. S. Asavle seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved an amendment that the resolution be recorded. He pointed out that recently they had passed a resolution to do away with the special pensions and it was not right to override that resolution.

OFFICER WHOSE SCHEMES PROVED FAILURES.

Speaking on the merits of the proposition Dr. Vora said, unfortunately the schemes started by the Corporation on the advice of Mr. Mackison, had proved a failure. The Corporation relied upon him but the schemes proved failures. If an additional pension was given to Mr. Mackison, it would be only construed that the Corporation gave a certificate and a prize to an officer, who had failed to bring about a success of the Corporation's development schemes.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded the amendment.

VOTE OF CENSURE, NOT ADDITIONAL PENSION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, supporting the amendment, said Mr. Mackison deserved a vote of censure more than an additional pension. Mr. Mackison was treated more generously than he deserved and (Mr. Nariman) cited several such instances. Mr. Mackison, he said, was made Special Engineer on Rs. 3,000 a month. While other officers were bound to retire at the age of 55 years, Mr. Mackison was allowed to work till he was 60 years. He enjoyed this generosity because he was a favourite of the last Commissioner and some councillors. Mr. Mackison, said Mr. Nariman, would be remembered by the rate-payers and future generations of Bombay for the losses involving Rs. 3 crores; and he could be well compared to Sir Lawless Hepper and Baron Lloyd who have reduced to the Presidency's finance to the state of insolvency, and challenged the Commissioner and the Chairman of the Standing Committee to point out one scheme handled by Mr. Mackison which was immune from irregularity.

Sir V. A. Dabholker accorded his hearty support to the proposition. Referring to the services of Mr. Mackison, Sir Vasantrao said there was only a 15 feet wide road at Mahim only a few years ago, which has been developed into a broad road enhancing the value of the rate-payers' property. In the Churchgate Street schemes the clean profit to the Corporation was Rs. 5 lacs while the expansion of Dalal Street had raised the assessment from Rs. 65,000 a year in 1916 to Rs. 2,20,000 in 1929. He, therefore, urged not to grudge an additional pension of Rs. 80 per month to Mr. Mackison.

"LOOK TO MERIT, NOT TO SKIN."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee further supporting the proposition urged the House to look to the merit of the case and not to the colour of Mr. Mackison's skin and be prejudiced against him.

The Commissioner appealed to the fair-mindedness, charity and generosity of the Corporation in deciding the question. He admitted that Mr. Mackison had erred sometimes in error of judgment but he asked to point out any man who did not make mistakes.

MR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee for reconsideration.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said if a muncipal labourer died after serving the Corporation for a number of years, his widow would not get pension or gratuity and invariably her application would be turned down, the Corporation regretting their inability to grant the request under the rules. Dr. Deshmukh advised the House to treat the proposition in the same manner.

At this stage closure was moved and the amendment of Dr. Vora was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
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GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 23.
Previous Closing Rate	18.75
To-day's Opening Rate	18.70
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	18.59
Difference	—.16

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 23.
Previous Closing Rate	9.97
To-day's Opening Rate	9.90
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.91
Difference	—.06

Ginning Report:—3,653,000 bales.

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach April/May Rs. 338.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, Sept. 23.		
Silver Ready	23	7	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	23	7	0
Lower	0	1	0

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept. 23.		
1st Settlement	53	9	0
2nd Settlement	53	9	0
3rd Settlement	53	0	0

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee's Meeting, New Council Hall Buildings, 11-0 a.m.
Schools Committee Meeting. 5-40 p.m.
Prof. Radha Krishnan's Address to the School of Economics and Sociology, University Hall, South Wing first floor 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Public meeting to boycott Whitley Commission, Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd instant and is due in Bombay in the afternoon of 26th instant, and will take berth in No. 2 Victoria Docks.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with Mails from London of 19th instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 21st instant.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOYCOTT OF WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Youth League, the Workers and Peasants Party of Bombay, the Independence for India League, the Girni Kamgar Union, the Tramwaymen's Union, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, the G. I. P. Railway Kamgar Union, the Mill Workers' Union, the Hawkers' Union, the Port Trust Employees' Union, the Port Trust Railway Union and the Central Labour Board, a public meeting will be held at the Jinnah Hall to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the appointment of the Whitley Commission and to formulate a programme of action for the boycott of the Commission on its arrival in India.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p.m. when Mrs. A. W. MacLean will deliver a lecture on "Personal Equipment of the Social Worker."

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed by the members of this Ward's Congress Committee are invited for the 18 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee representing this ward, and will be received up to 6 p.m. (S. T.) the Saturday, the 5th October, 1929, at the Committee's office, No. 2 Bapty Road, in case of contest poll will be taken on Sunday the 13th October 1929, between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. (S. T.), and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Committee's office No. 2, Bapty Road.

Members who are on the Roll of the Byculla District Congress Committee up to 10 a.m. (S. T.), on the 27th September 1929, will only be entitled to vote at the said election.

Membership Roll will be closed from 10 a.m. (S. T.) of the 27th September 1929 till 13th October 1929.

PROF. RADHA KRISHNAN ADDRESS TO SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & SOCIOLOGY.

Under the auspices of the School of Economics and Sociology University of Bombay, Prof. Radha Krishnan of Calcutta University will deliver an Address at the Lecture Hall of the School (University South Wing, first floor), to-day, (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. The Address is open to the public.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The coming Bombay Provincial Congress Committees Election on behalf of this Committee will take place on Sunday, 13th October, at Congress House in B. P. C. C. meeting Hall, between 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on the 22nd idem and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

The s.s. "Macedonia" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 a.m. the same day.

In Aid of Sind Flood Relief

—:o:—

EXHIBITION AT ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Under the patronage of H E. the Governor and Lady Sykes, a Scientific Exhibition in aid of H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund will be held at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

Entrance will be at Esplanade Road.

Day and Time: On 27th and 30th inst. 3—6 p.m.; and on 28th and 29th inst., 4—7 p.m.

SIND RELIEF FUND.

—:o:—

A CHARITY CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the "Friends' Union," a charity concert in aid of His Excellency's Sind Relief Fund, will be held on Saturday, October 19, at Ripon Theatre, corner Grant Road, a prominent leader will preside.

Tickets will be available from the following places:—From 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 noon Star Radio Co., opp. Royal Opera House, New Queens Road. Star Radio Co., oppo Fire Brigade, Gowalia Tank Road, (3-0 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.). Mr. J. F. A. Mooraj, Noor Mansion, Abdulrehman Street, (10-30 to 5-30 p.m.). Ripon Theatre, (9 a.m. to 11 a.m., 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.). Friends' Union Hall, Khoja Maholla, (6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.).

INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The latest date for the submission of essays on "Practical Suggestions for the Prevention of Labour Unrest in Bombay" for the two prizes recently announced by the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, has now been extended to October 31, 1929 at the request of many students who find themselves engaged in terminal examinations at present and would find leisure to give careful thought to the question during the October vacation.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

In connection with the Refresher Course in Co-operation, Mr. K. C. Desai, Hon. Secretary, Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Consumers' Co-operation" to-day, (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m., and Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Hon. Secretary, Provincial Co-operative Institute, will deliver another lecture on the same day on "Visual Instruction" at 7 p.m., in the Institute Hall, Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort Bombay.

B. P. C. C. ELECTION FROM BHULESWAR WARD.

The election for sending representatives, from the Bhuleswar District Congress Committee, to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will take place on the 13th October 1929. The membership roll will be closed as per constitution on the 27th September at 10 a.m. (S. T.). The office of the Committee will specially remain open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S. T.) on the 27th September for enrolling members. Members enrolled after that time will have no right to vote.

DR. ALVARO AT KRISHNA CINEMA.

—:o:—

SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMMES.

Dr. Alvaro, the well-known mesmerist, magician, spiritualist and thought reader, who has earned name all over the world and whose performance's were very much praised by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin, the Maharajahs of Bikanir, Jamnagar, and other Indian Princes, has started his performances at Krishna Cinema, since last Saturday and has been drawing crowded houses. As a mesmerist spiritualist or magician he has few equals in the country and his wonderful magical feats keep the audience spell bound. His performances at Krishna Theatre will continue till the end of this week.

LATE MR. HASSAMBHOY KHAIRAZ.

—:o:—

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Hassambhoy R. Khairaz, which occured in the early morning of Sunday last, at his residence at Byculla. Mr. Hassambhoy was a member of one of the oldest Khoja families of Bombay, and the eldest son of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz, one of the leading citizens and merchants of this city. The deceased was one of the oldest J. P.'s in Bombay. He was the elder brother of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Senior Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The "Ziarat" ceremony will take place at the Khoja Ashna-Ashari mosque to-day morning.

YOUTH LEAGUE BAZAR

—:o:—

BRISK BUSINESS BY STALL-KEEPERS

The Youth League Swadeshi Bazar continues to draw tremendous crowds and the rush of the two opening days has been fully maintained. The sales also have very much livened up and the stall-keepers all have been doing brisk business.

The gaily decorated Bazar offers many temptations to the potential buyer. The exhibits embrace—perfumery, stationery, cutlery, crockery, hosiery, travelling requisites, leather goods, soaps and washing powders, chocolates and confectionery, medicines, chemicals, hair oils, fountain pens, horn-made articles like combs, shaving brushes, buttons, vanity cases, photos, oil paintings, medallians, badges, locks, nut-crackers, scissors, brushes of all types—hair brushes, cloth brushes, scrubbing brushes, tooth brushes, inks, paper and scores of other articles of daily use are available at very moderate and competitive prices.

The Khadi section calls for special remarks. There are more than half a dozen stalls that out-rival each other in attractiveness and variety. Miss Mithuben Petit is selling Khadi at a tremendous pace. She has made a genuine attempt to put art into Khadi craftsmanship and the public enthusiasm for her brand of Khadi is naturally very keen. The Youth League stall has been the scene of continuous animation. The fact that the entire profits from the stall will go to the social welfare work of the League has naturally been responsible for huge sales.

The silk section is very well represented by two stalls. The Krishna Swadeshi Stores have very attractive exhibits in delicious colours some of which, it will be recalled, Mr. M. A. Jinnah purchased during his visit to the Swadeshi Bazar at the Jinnah Hall. The Mohan Vastra Bhandar have also some excellent and choice specimens of Khaddar silks in a variety of prints.

The great popularity of the Swadeshi Bazar is by no means restricted to the exhibit section only for the entertainment room is always fully crowded. Prof. Desikachari, well-known musician, delighted the audience last night.

YOUTH LEAGUE SWADESH BAZAR

at

MADHAV BAUG

(C. P. Tank)

Open from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME:

Mr. Chandravadan Mehta, B.A., well-known Gujerati Poet and writer—Soliloquey & Recitations.

A RARE TREAT.

Master Samarth's delicious impersonations.
From 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

REMEMBER THY COUNTRY IN THY PURCHASES.

HEADMASTER JEERED AT BY STUDENTS

—:o:—

RAM MOHAN SCHOOL CELEBRATES JATIN DAY

In spite of the "Ukase" of the authorities of the Ram Mohan High School, Girgaum, prohibiting the students from using the school premises for a meeting to honour Jatin's memory, the students mustered strong on Saturday and celebrated Jatin Day with great enthusiasm.

The meeting of the students was held on Saturday evening at the residence of Miss Maniben Kara, at her residence at Laud House, Charni Road. Miss Kapila Khandwaila presided at the meeting, which was largely attended, with a preponderating number of lady-students. Miss Khandwalla in her presidential speech sketched the interesting career of Das and held him up as a model of sacrifice and service for the youths.

Miss Bhagwat, a lady-student of the Matric Class, who was mainly responsible in arranging this meeting, moved the main resolution of the day expressing the sense of appreciation of the glorious sacrifice of Das.

Mr. Dwarkanath Javle, the Secretary of the School Association, supporting the resolution declared that the direct consequence of the martyrdom of Das would be to make their country free.

Mr. J. R. Vaidya an "old" boy of the school, supported the resolution. Mr. Joachim Alva who was one of the speakers of the occasion, stated that "if the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, a European missionary, could go out of his way to write to the Mayor of Calcutta intimating that the time in the College classes would be so arranged as to enable students to pay their homage to Das, it was scandalous to find the heads of the Ram Mohan High School, dressed in brief little authority playing the little Czars and preventing their students from performing the same noble act."

The resolution was unanimously passed with the solitary exception of Mr. S. V. Phadnis, the Headmaster of the school, who had managed to get into the meeting. Mr. Phadnis was jeered at and shouted down by the students when he remained neutral at the time of voting.

"THROUGH MY GLASSES"

—:o:—

What the Running Tells

(BY "PILOT.")

WALIDA adds his name to the long list of Governor's Cup winners. The grey cannot compare with some of the illustrious winners of the past, but he stayed valiantly over the gruelling course, ably assisted by "Bert" Rankin who has the proud distinction of having steered three winners in this popular event—a feat which no other jockey has yet accomplished.

• • • •

BIRDWOOD was largely responsible for the fast pace set in Paddock Plate, Division II. Mr. Kelso's gelding is high up in the handicap, but when he experiences a drop in the weights, ought to be seen to advantage.

• • • •

Bowley did not ride his usual waiting race on TYNAGH in the St. Leger Plate. The four year old son of Essexford only went out of the reckoning in the last hundred yards or so. He will probably take his chance in the Atlantic Stakes next Saturday and must be in the fighting line.

• • • •

A following is indicated for FRANK DALE. This well bred youngster wants a little time, but is undoubtedly possessed of good speed. I liked the way he shaped in the Newcastle Plate, though he was among the unplaced brigade.

• • • •

BLACK KING is again showing his ability as a galloper and a race may yet come his way. He was fourth in a fast run race for Division II of the Lawn Plate. The impression I gathered was that he might have been nearer the winner had Hardinge not made so much use of him.

• • • •

Beedham has a useful sort in ISLAND MAGEE. This mare has been hard tried to win a race but a big weight has twice proved her undoing. Give this one a place on your list.

• • • •

A week ago I mentioned that FUNNY FACE was likely to retain his unbeaten certificate until the end of the campaign. His facile success last week against stout opposition, which included such smart gallopers as Radha'a, Robert, Avar and Rubdan marks him as a horse of class. While the turf correspondents of two contemporaries were not very sanguine of the brown four year old's success, the betting public made no such mistake. Hoyt's charge was a ready made favourable and what is more, won like the good thing he was thought to be.

• • • •

A Turf scribe has been at pains to make excuses for the handicapper, whom I maintain has failed to gauge the capabilities of Mr. Eve's smart Arab. Assuming that his line of argument is correct, how is that a horse like KAYID SAUD was won a race early in the season in third class company is still over the 9th mark in a higher classification? Funny Face won three times in the lowest division before being promoted and with each success he has shown the handicapper a point or two.

• • • •

The following should pay for a following: GANDER, SERMON, QUI VIVE, WINKFORD, MASHALLA.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

ARRESTS IN BOMBAY.

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

Two students Jahnisadashiv and Bhagwan Singh, who were recently arrested in Bombay were brought to Lahore yesterday morning, it is stated, in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

It is also stated that Ram Dulari who was sometime back-mentioned as an approver has again been brought to Lahore to-day.—Free Press.

WORKING HOURS IN MINES.

—:o:—

MR. BEN TURNER PROMISES REDUCTION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mr. Ben Turner, Secretary for Mines, in a speech at High Green near Sheffield announced that as soon as the Parliament re-opened, steps would be taken to reduce the working hours of the miners.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

—:o:—

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore held last night in Pari Mahal under the auspices of the Congress Committee to popularise the boycott of foreign cloth, Dr. Dunichand presiding, several speeches were made urging the people to wear Swadeshi cloth and boycott foreign cloth.—Free Press.

JAMNAGAR—DWARKA RLY.

—:o:—

THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

The Traffic Manager Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway, wires under date 22nd September:—

"The block between Khambhakia and Bhatel has been removed and through communication restored from to-day".—A. P.

VISHRAM BAUG DISPUTE

—:o:—

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

POONA, Sept 23.

With a view to ending the dispute between the Poona citizens and Bombay Government, the Poona City Municipality at its general meeting passed a resolution requesting the Government to sell the Vishrambag Wada to the Municipality for Rs. 80,000 and authorising Mr. Tulpule, the President to negotiate further in the matter.—A. P.

KASHMIR MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

—:o:—

CLEANLINESS CAMPAIGN INAUGURATED.

SRINAGAR, Sept. 21.

The festivities in connection with the birth-day of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmer which falls due on the 27th September, were inaugurated to-day with the organisation of a "Cleanliness Week".

A large procession consisting of boats belonging to various schools in the City and private owners started from Sheikh Bagh at 3 p.m. and moved down the river with bands playing, flags etc. Lecture parties on boats moving on each bank of the river explained to the public by the use of the megaphone the advantages of cleanliness. The procession was almost entirely organised by the students and the staff of various schools who themselves rowed the boats down the river. In the colours and uniforms of their respective schools and institutions they made an imposing spectacle.

The procession went so far as Safakadal where refreshments were served to the students. From there they returned to Sheikh Bagh.

There will be a grand procession to-morrow which His Highness will be witnessing.—Free Press.

KASUR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

—:o:—

NOTICE OF CENSURE MOTION.

KASUR, Sept. 23.

Eight members of the Kasur Munipal Committee have given notice of a motion of censure against the president as he had lost their confidence. It may be mentioned that the Committee consists of 16 members and the communication is signed by 8 members, 4 Hindus and 4 Muslims.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1929.

Imperial Bank and Cooperation

—:o:—

The agreement between the Government of India and the Imperial Bank expires in January 1931 and various interested parties are said to be very busy trying to get the agreement renewed. It behoves Indian bankers and businessmen in general to take care betimes that the terms of renewal provide a better safeguard to Indian interests than the present agreement does. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well to submit a memorandum to the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee asking for a drastic overhauling of the administrative methods and policy of the Imperial Bank. That policy needs, indeed, to be radically reformed as the Imperial Bank has sadly belied the hopes held out to the public when the Government lavished extraordinary privileges on it ten years ago. Those privileges have been in effect used by the Bank rather to depress indigenous banking industry and business than to stimulate them as expected. The main cause of the misdirection of the Bank's policy is the unnatural hold which Europeans have acquired over the Bank's affairs, though lakhs of the Indian tax-payers' money are lent to the Bank free of interest. The hold has been strengthened during the last few years by a steadily increasing number of Europeans being given the most responsible jobs in the Bank, though Indianisation has never ceased to be on the lips of the Bank authorities. We, therefore, welcome the demand of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that the personnel of the Bank should be rapidly Indianised and that the Chairman and the majority of the Directors should be Indians capable of inspiring confidence in the Indian mercantile community. The Legislative Assembly should not allow itself to be deceived by vague promises but must demand guarantees for the administration of the Imperial Bank wholly and solely in the interests of the country.

We regret, however, we cannot support the suggestion of the Chamber that the branches of the Imperial Bank should be replaced by shroffs appointed as local agents of the Bank. The shroffs are an estimable body of men but there is another agency better fitted to do the work which, if the Chamber had studied the true interests of the agricultural and urban population, would have been recommended by it for the purpose. We refer, of course, to the co-operative movement. It is the great movement of the immediate future and it is amazing that a wide-awake body like the Chamber should have been so ignorant of its achievements and its potentialities as to damn it as being too wooden and too much under the thraldom of red-tapism to be able to take up the burden of financing agriculture and trade. If it is very much spoon-fed by the Co-operative Department, the remedy is to release it from the leading-strings of officialdom and hand over its destiny to the growing band of willing and efficient non-official workers. As Sir Lalubhai Samaldas pointed out in his evidence before the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, at present co-operative banks in this Presidency, owing to the local credit they have established, are able to tap all the capital they want for the provision of local agricultural finance through existing co-operative societies and have surplus funds at their disposal. But, Sir Lalubhai added, this is a temporary phase and moneys will be required for the purpose of an extension of the system of long term credit through land mortage system and of marketing credit on the security of agricultural produce and, therefore, it is essential that arrangements must now be made for strengthening the organizations, so that they can get more money for the use of the movement under both the systems. It is not, in fact, difficult to visualise the time when the co-operative institutions, rightly guided, would meet most of the financial requirements of the urban as well as the agricultural population. Besides, it cannot be forgotten that whatever arrangements are made for financing agriculture, trade and industry, the Indian public will insist that they must be such as would hasten and not delay the realization of the ideal of democratic control of the economic life of the people.

The suggestion which the Chamber has made will, if adopted, take the country some centuries backwards. The country is determined to go forward and to see that the majority of the people do not continue to remain, as hitherto, dependent on a few monopolists. If our City merchants and industrialists have not vision enough to realise the vast and beneficent potentialities of the co-operative movement, the next best alternative is to Indianise the Imperial Bank so completely that its branches will become a more disinterested, competent and helpful instrument of finance in the mofussil than the Indian Merchants' Chamber expect the Shroffs to be.

Imperialism's Dupes

—:o:—

At a crowded public meeting at Calcutta on Sunday presided over by Sir Abdur Rahim, a resolution was adopted characterising the Balfour Declaration as "most unwise, unjust, mischievous and unsound and bound, if persisted in, to lead to world-wide unrest amongst Mahomedans." The resolution urged the withdrawal of the Declaration by the MacDonald Government and demanded that "with the concurrence of the League of Nations, the people of Palestine should be allowed the form of Government best suited to the requirements of the country." The text of this resolution is unnecessarily mild. The people of Palestine are entitled to possess a genuine form of self-government. In fact, they have been repeatedly promised it by the British Mandatory Power in Palestine but the majority of the population in the Holy Land, the Arabs who insisted upon Britain's keeping her word, have been repeatedly duped and their discontent has at last, broken out into open and violent disorder. As the "Near East and India" at last points out, "the basic fact of the Palestinian situation" is now clearly evident and there is "need of certain changes in detail in the implementing of the Balfour Declaration." This is a significant declaration.

But not only have the Palestine Arabs been duped, the Egyptian Moderates have long been duped as also the people of Iraq by the agents of British Imperialism. It is only the growing realisation by the MacDonald Government of the fact that the people of Egypt and Iraq cannot be fooled all the time that made them take a cautious step forward in the re-orientation of British policy towards these countries. They should be warned in time and take up for serious consideration the case of Palestine. So long as the British Mandate is not cancelled and Palestine does not enjoy self-government, there will be no demunution in the acute political discontent of the Arab population there.

How the Egyptians and Iraquis were being duped, how their Nationalist leaders saw through the British game and how mischievous that game was is related in a remarkable contribution to the current Number of the "Contemporary Review" by Mr. H. St. John Philby. Mr. Philby has had long administrative experience in the Middle East and in his article entitled 'Labour, Lord Lloyd and Egypt' he makes revelations about British policy in Egypt and also in Iraq which bring into relief the real purpose of the Churchill-Lloyd-Percy Cox group in determining the British attitude towards the resurgent demand for self-government in these countries. It is notorious that Lord Lloyd attempted to dictate even to his Tory masters at Whitehall while he was High Commissioner in Egypt. In Iraq Sir Percy Cox was asked to take steps "to elicit an expression of the wishes of the people." But he was also told that Britain must have Faisal as King of Iraq. To Mr. Philby the idea of Britain "wangling" the elections in Iraq so that a notoriously unpopular personality like Faisal should be acclaimed by a majority of the "representatives," conveniently secured to support Britain's favourite, as King of Iraq was a piece of rank dishonesty. He reproduces in his article a statement he then prepared "for the British advisory staff under his control." His views are illuminating. He remarks: "You are aware that from the beginning of the new regime I have stood unswervingly for the principle of the right of the people of Iraq to decide their own future for themselves." He laments that it has become "increasingly clear to him now that the policy of His Majesty's Government is changing or has changed its ground and that while they are not prepared to recant publicly their original policy of a free election, they expect their officers in Iraq to secure the appointment of Amir Faisal as King by all means at their disposal." The grievance of the Wafd in Egypt was that under Lord Lloyd by all means at their disposal his "officers" worked for the retention of the dictatorship of that pinchbeck Mussolini, Mahmoud Pasha. The grievance of the Palestine Arabs is that the British Power, by all means at its disposal, helps the Jews to obtain an unfair political ascendancy over them. But revelations like those made by Mr. Philby can help them and the Iraquis in seeing through the British game much more clearly and make them demand with all the greater insistence that they shall enjoy genuine self-government.

Live for a Greater Cause

—:o:—

The correspondence between the hunger-strikers of Lahore and the members of the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee makes very painful reading. It reveals a series of misunderstandings and consequent disappointments. The members of the Committee much miscalculated the Government's sense of humanity and justice. They seem to have gone farther in their assurances to the strikers than their interviews with officials warranted. The hunger-strikers carried away the impressions that their demands were to be speedily conceded. But the disillusionment of all was not long in coming. And though one precious life is lost, the hunger-strike is renewed. All now realise what sort of Government they have to reckon with. The most touching part of the correspondence is that which speaks of the strikers' grim determination to die one by one till their grievances are redressed. But not less touching is Lala Dunichand's passionate appeal to them to be satisfied for the present with what they have achieved in stirring the conscience of the whole country, if not of the world, not to throw away their precious lives precipitately but to reserve them for yet nobler ends. We whole-heartedly associate ourselves with that appeal. It is heroic, indeed, to die for a great cause. It is at least as heroic to live and serve the great cause, so long at any rate as honour permits.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS GERMAN PHYSICIST VISITING INDIA.

—:o:—

NEED FOR RESEARCH

(By Dr. B. DASANNACHARYA, Chicago, U.S.A., Ryerson Physics Laboratory.)

Last year about this time, Arnold Sommerfeld, Professor of Physics, University of Munich in Germany, visited India and lectured at the different Universities. In the account I gave to the Indian newspapers (see also my article in the "Modern Review" for June 1929, on Prof. Sommerfeld) I referred to his illustrious students, in particular to Prof. Warner Heisenberg, known as the originator of what is called the new Quantum Mechanics, named after him. For those of the Indian Physicists who have not yet met him, this visit of his to India offers them an opportunity of making his acquaintance. Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Leipzig, Prof. Heisenberg was called to the University of Chicago as "Distinguished Foreign Professor" to lecture on his new Quantum Mechanics for the two terms just ended (spring and summer). America has loaded him with honours and special prizes. The Research Corporation in New York, for example, awarded him a medal and 2,500 dollars. He left California on the 14th of August to arrive in Japan on the 30th. He leaves Japan on the 12th of September & will arrive in Calcutta via Rangoon, on the 5th of October. He expects to visit Darjeeling, will go up to Delhi, visit Bombay and Madras and leave from Colombo on the 17th of October to arrive in Leipzig at the commencement of the winter term in the first week of November. The stay in India is all too short. Prof. Sir C. V. Raman or Prof. Saha I hope would prevail on the University of Leipzig to extend Prof. Heinsenberg's stay in India by about two weeks so that India's young Physicists could come in touch with this remarkable young genius of the age, (he is now only 30 years old).

HIS FIRST PAPER.

He studied at Munich under Prof. Sommerfeld. His first paper (1921) was on the quantum theory of the structure of lines in the anomalous Zeeman-Effect, in which he made important changes in the theory by introducing what are called half quantum numbers. This was followed up by two papers in collaboration with Sommerfeld on the same subject (1922). Many of the rules, empirically obtained, governing the nature of light emitted by atoms, were given theoretical basis and some new rules were derived for governing intensities of lines in the complicated spectra (multiplets), thus facilitating the accumulation of data and study of the extremely complicated spectra of iron, cobalt, nickel, chromium, etc.

He studied next at Goettingen under Prof. Max Born and wrote three papers in collaboration with Born. The first one (1923) dealt wih phase-relations in the Bohr's model of the hydrogen atom. The second one (1923) occupied itself with the problem of an excited Helium atom (called a three-body problem). Here Bohlin's method, used in astronomy for calculation of disturbance on the motion of a planet due to another planet at a distance, was applied but without success for reasons which Heisenberg discovered later on (resonance for which there is no astronomical analogy). In the third paper (1924), the deformation which the electronic cluster within an atom undergoes when subjected to external influences was studied and the constant characterising this deformation was brought into relation with the constants used in the energy-terms of an atom as measured by spectroscopic means. It was also brought into relation with the heat of sublimation.

Heisenberg went next to Tubingen and wrote a paper in collaboration with Prof. A. Lande, (1924) on the structures of terms in the multiples of higher energy. A second paper followed on the influence of deformation of ions on the chemical and optical properties of substances and then a paper on the anomalous Zeeman-effect followed.

He moved then to Copenhagen, to that great physicist Niels Bhor. His first paper from Copenhagen (1925) was on the application of the correspondence principle to the question of fluoresenz-light, and in this he sharpened the principle and could get quantitative results. His next paper was in collaboration with Prof. Kramers, (now at Utrecht) on the state of light scattered by an atom (1925) a subject first treated by Smekal in Vienna. This was the theoretical discussion of a phenomena which was later (1928) so brilliantly discovered experimentally by Sir C. V. Raman and is now known as Raman-effect. Then followed another paper on the Zeeman-effect.

NEW QUANTUM MECHANICS.

He came back to Goettingen and wrote his epoch-making paper "the quantum-theoretical interpretation of kinematical and mechanical quantities" (1925). This was the basis of his famous New Quantum Mechanics. The idea underlying is that we should not think of phenomena taking place in particles of minute dimensions (atomic world, or microcosm) in terms of models of phenomena taking place in the world of our daily experience, (on large scale, macrocosm). If we must have them at all then we should know that these models are imaginary. We should confine ourselves to observable quantities, such as the light emitted by an atom in defining the state (position, impuse etc.,) of the atom, and not in terms of any structure or model based, for example, on the solar system etc. He derived the mathematics necessary to embody his new ideas for the interpretation of physical phenomena. It was later found that such mathematics was identical with what is known as matrix calculus first introduced by the French mathematician Hermite about the middle of the 19th century from purely mathematical considerations and later fully worked out. Thanks to this highly developed discipline, Born, Heisenberg and Jordan (1926) could extent Heisenberg's ideas, with great success, to a number of important problems. In collaboration with Jordan (1926) Heisenberg attacked the problem of anomalous Zeeman-effect from the point of view of the idea of electronic spin (introduced by A. H. Compton in 1921 and later independently utilised by Uhlenbeck and Goudsmit in 1925) and showed that a complete explanation of the phenomena and the fine strcuture of doublets could be given.

THE HELIUM PROBLEM.

The next paper we get from Copenhagen (1926). In this Heisenberg solves the Helium problem (the three body problem, and succeeds in generalising for many bodies) by the application of the principle of resonance among the electrons of the atom which are considered indistinguishable one from the other. He could explain the existence of the non-combining energy terms designated para and ortho Helium terms.

Heisenbeg was called to Leipzig

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Yet One More Victim?

Jatin Das and Phongyi Wizaya are the latest victims of bureaucratic callousness. Will there be a third in the next few days? That depends upon the attitude of the Bengal Government. Satin Sen is on his death-bed but refuses either to break his hunger-strike or to be released on even a nominal bail. If the Government's attitude may be judged by the frivolous conditions imposed by the Governor on Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's interview with Satin, that attitude seems hardly reassuring. It is, however, not yet too late for the Government to retrieve the situation by immediately releasing Satin.

At It Again.

It will be recalled that in his speeches during his recent tour in Canada Mr. Winston Churchill indulged in vitriolic coumments upon the MacDonald Government's policy in Egypt and made pathetic efforts to boost up his friend Lord Lloyd depicting him as a hard-used individual. He is at it again in the "Sunday Times". He makes the ridiculous suggestion in that journal that one of the main causes of the Arab outbreak in Palestine was the declaration by the MacDonald Government that "the British garrison would evacuate Egypt". This is a notorious misrepresentation of the intentions of the Labour Government. They only desire the British garrison to establish itself beyond Longitude 32 East. Mr. Churchill regards it as a calamity that the "sober guidance and pacifying influence" of the British Imperialist Power should be intended to be withdrawn from the East. Others, particularly those who suffer from the "guidance" will be only to glad to find it disappear so that they can manage their affairs themselves.

Platitudes.

Presiding over a Muslim meeting in Calcutta to consider the situation in Palestine, Sir Abdur Rahim observed: "If we do not succeed in making this country of ours a home of free people, it would be idle for us to dream of rendering any effective help to Muslims in other parts of the world. If we Indians, Muslims and Hindus work together for winning political status for India, we should be setting an example which will not be lost on other Asiatic nations placed in a similar plight". These are elementary truths which in theory none disputes and which some of the most anti-national communalists are the loudest to profess. But what has been the practice? There is the Congress which as the foremost political body has been leading for years the country's struggle for unity and freedom. But can it be said of Muslims as a body that they have done their duty by the Congress?

Welcome Addition.

The "Vanguard", a new weekly publication edited by Messrs. Meherally and Upendra Desai is a welcome addition to the periodicals conducted by leaders of the Youth movement in this country. Judging from the first number it will not fail to be an effective and popular interpretor of the aspirations of Indian youth. The first issue contains a notable message from the Irish Sinn Fein leader, De Valera. "We have not given up our fight with British Imperialism", the Irish patriot remarks, "only the tactics have been changed". To Indian politicians he says "For God's sake keep up a united front—and sacrifice some pride of principle, if necesary, for this end."

Definition of Widower.

A schoolmaster was trying to explain the word "widower" to his class. "What would you call a man who had just lost his wife?" he asked. "Very careless," was the reply of a bright boy.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is not the arbitrary power of a national sovereign, but subjection to foreign one, that destroys national character and extinguishes national spirit. When a people cease to have a national character to maintain, they lose the main spring of whatever is laudable both in public and in private life, and the private sinks with the public character".

—SIR THOMAS MUNROE.

"NOT GENUINELY SEEKING WORK!"

—:o:—

Open Letter To Miss Bondfield

(By Air Mail.)

Mr. Edward Hunter the editor of the "New Leader," London wrote the following open letter to Miss Bondfield. It has been published in the issue of the "New Leader" available by the latest Air Mail.

I belong to that strange race of people in Britain which your high office designates N. G. W.—Not Genuinely Seeking Work—and because all is too quiet on our Western Front I am writing you about the matter. Being a member of the Scots I. L. P. Executive and the Scots Labour Party Executive, you may take it for granted that I desire our Labour Government to make good in all things, and my sympathies are all with our M. P. comrades in facing administrative difficulties.

HOW I BECAME N. G. W.

The origin of our strange race can be briefly described. My personal association with Labour Exchanges extends from Lanark to London. One pays contributions to the Insurance Funds hoping never to become a claimant ..... and these payments are kept off wages before any other consideration, which raises the question of why should the paying-out not be done in like simplicity.

Finding myself unemployed, with the responsibilities of a young family, I could not wait for the return of a Labour Government which promised to iron out this inhuman phase of modern life. So I legislated for myself. I explored Scotland—every county and shire, went South to the Border—Carlisle to London, and back, to be placed upon the N. G. W. list. I had even asked the Labour Exchange Inspector himself, who was the mean of my joining the distinguished fraternity, for work and he admitted it could not be found.

THE WATCH ON THE CLYDE.

I won my case in the Referee's Court, only to be blocked by our worthy Inspector; back to the Referees, the chairman again took my side, but the case was disallowed appealed to the Umpire and lost; pressed re-opening and won again.

N. G. W. began on the April 8. On August 19 I am advised that my claim has been allowed. On August 26 I called at the Labour Exchange to collect payment. Although advised by the Umpire to pay out, another communication had to be sent to London. It is now August 31 and I am no further forward than upon April 8!

THE HAGUE AT HOME.

I have bills to pay "by return," some have been presented before they were due; but the failure to collect my own dues and demands from the State makes payment impossible. I am wondering that my landlord will do about it when he calls for the key of the house because my rent is not paid: I can only hope that he has been marking the assessments and debt arrangements between the nations and the Hague, and will give some consideration to the adjustments of his claims against those in No Man's Land.

SEEKING WORK AN OFFENCE.

One of the ironical features of the present position is that upon the official N. G. W. paper is inscribed: "you are not deemed to be unemployed in any week in which you earn more than an average of 3s. 4d. a day."

But I have spent more than an average of 3s. 4d. in seeking work and in endeavouring to provide for the needs of my family, especially in educational requirements.

Upon occasion I have not signed because of making successful transference to another means of livelihood.

Please remember that I could have stayed in the rut and have been better off financially on "the dole." Instead, I am actually penalised for seeking work.

Because of these experiences I feel I am entitled to ask you as to what it is intended to do to humanise the administration of the Labour Exchanges.

THE DEEPEST CUT OF ALL

To be told that I was "not genuinely seeking work" was saying that I was letting my little family down. And doubtless my indignant retort in the Referee's Court to this charge did not help my case there. However, after five months' strife I have received official confirmation that I was genuinely seeking work, and while awaiting my rent money I can hang the dainty slip take a golden text upon the wall.

On behalf of my fellows I appeal to you to see that our Labour Government lets the daylight into dark corners of these so called "Labour Exchanges."

"SAVAKAR" AND CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

insist that such concessions in respect of suspension, remission reduction or waiving of interest, as are allowed by Government to individuals financed through the revenue authorities, should be made available to those financed through co-operative agency.

THE SOWCAR AND THE RYOT.

The main facts of the present system of finance, so far as the Sowkar is concerned, are the unregulated character of the financial dealings, the lack of any sense of social responsibility on the part of Sowkars, and also the economic dependence of the agriculturist on the Sowkars, their illiteracy and lack of acquaintance with accounts or legal procedure. The Sowkar enjoys peculiar advantages of education, status and financial resources of which he is prone to make the fullest use, while the agriculturists remains without any general education, much less education in business or in the use of credit. Until the social and economic system came to be disrupted as a result of the then newly introduced system of civil justice and the growth of means of communication, which made the local banker less dependent on the goodwill of the local population, there was a healthy communal influence exercised over the Sowkar and fears of social boycott, if not of personal violence, kept a restraint on his cupidity and desire for personal aggrandisement at the expense of the community. The relations now, however, are much like that they were in Europe after the Industrial Revolution, between the capitalist and the factory worker. If regulation, as is now admitted by all, was necessary to prevent exploitation in the one case, I believe it is equally justifiable in the other. Such regulation may take take shape of an attempt to insist on the maintenance of accounts and the furnishing of copies of such accounts to borrowers or it may take the shape of a direct or indirect check on rates of interest. But even if such regulation comes about, it does not remedy the third defect I note above—the need for the training of the agricultural borrowers in the use and functions of credit.

IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATIVE CREDIT.

As an English writer puts it, "The value of any system of credit depends not only on the efficiency of the lenders but also on the efficiency of the borrowers." This kind of education, in my opinion, can be supplied only by a agency which identifies itself wholly with the borrower. Hence the importance and value of co-operative credit. Besides, Co-operative credit harmonises the interests of the borrower and the lender, and builds up, in the economic sphere, that democratic organization, without which freedom in the political sphere is likely to prove an illusory benefit to the great mass of our countrymen and women. It is only under such a system run by and responsible to the people that we can really hope to obviate, if not avert, the defects of unregulated facile credit, dangerous to the borrower and the lender alike, but even more so to the latter than to the former. It is only through such a system that we can use credit as a means of fertilising agriculture and preventing it from sinking into a lower level of economic inefficiency. It is one of the incidental defects of the present system that the rates of interest, that the agriculturists, as a borrower, has to pay are much higher than his industry can bear, and in this connection I would draw attention to a remark in the preface to the "General Report on Enquiry into the Marketing and finance of the Cotton Crop" published by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, as also to an investigation into the incidence of rates of interest carried out by Dr. H. H. Mann some years ago. (Vide Bombay Co-operative Quarterly Vol. VII, No. 4, pp. 226-232.)

Another defect is that finance is not available on fair and reasonable terms for the improvement of agriculture, and it becomes, therefore, impossible for those interested in "Better Farming" to raise the standard of the agricultural industry and make it play an increasingly important part in the development of national resources.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

I would reiterate what I said at the outset regarding the need of detailed systematic enquiry into conditions of debt and agricultural finance. In the absence of any published statistics it is difficult to generalise about the burden of indebtedness, but one general observation may be made. In the case of valuable lands likely to be leased at a profitable rate, the gaze of the individual lender is often fixed on the land and expropriation under the circumstances is not uncommon. In the case of ordinary or poor lands, the Sowkar desires to keep the agriculturist on the land and squeezes as much as he can in the shape of interest and other exactions. The methods of the village Sowkar are faithfully and with great fairness, protrayed in Mr. M. L. Darling's" "The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt," and from what I know of rural conditions in this part of the country the picture is true to life in this Province too. It needs great wariness on the part of the borrower and a very keen and sustained desire to meet liabilities, as well as the ability to repay, to prevent the transfer of land into the hands of creditors on a general scale, and once the agriculturist loses possession, he loses heart in his industry, as he becomes a new tenant, often a tenant at will. From the national point of view, I woud consider this a great disaster, because I hold that agricultural production is best fostered under a system of peasant proprietorship.

RATES OF INTEREST.

The rates of interest charged by the village money lenders vary according to the credit of the borrwer, productiveness of the land of the agriculturists the competition among the money-lenders themselves or between money-lenders and co-operative Societies. The rates bear relation to the other charges that the money-lender is capable of exacting in the shape of "Paghadai" higher prices for goods supplied deducting a years interest even for a small term loan etc. These remarks apply to Sowkars, who are honest at least so far as accounts are concerned. The rates of interest vary from 6 per cent in the best parts of Gujarat having intelligent and educated landholders, the income of whose lands leaves a fair margine of profit, to 75 per cent in areas cultivated by Bhills and other backward communitions. Mr. Darling takes 15 per cent as the average for the Punjab which is largely served by canals and where there is no large scarcity or famine areas as in our Presidency. The usual rates here may be taken at 12 to 24 per cent. but may be considered for the present purpose to be 18 per cent.

The rate of interest charged by Co-operative Societies from the members was 9.3/8th per cent in the beginning and it still is the most common rate in many areas. In some areas, a higher rate of 10-15/16 is allowed to be charged and it is 12½ per cent in a very few backward arrears but the average rate may be taken at 10 per cent. This means that it is lower than the Sowkar's average rate by 8 per cent. As the total working capital of the agricultural credit societies is about 344 lakhs the saving to the members in annual interest charges works out at 8 per cent to 27.52 lakhs which spread over the total number of members 2.62 lakhs comes to a little less than Rs. 11 per member. This saving will enable the members to buy a few more articles of diet or clothing and to a certain extent it means better living.

WHAT COOPERATION HAS DONE.

Over and above this direct good that the movement has done it has done a great deal of indirect good to the agriculturists by forcing the Sowkar to reduce his rate of interest. There are the financial benefits. Then there is the increase of thrift, of self-dependenc and of self-respect the value of which cannot be measured in Rupees, annas pies.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in para 353 say. "Far more common in every Province is the extensive acquisition of landlords' rights by money lenders and other capitalists. The transfer too often reduces the Status of the ancestrals holder to that of a tenant. There would be less objection to this if it is resulted in the investment of any considerable sum in land improvement but this seldom happens. The new landlord is, as a rule, inclined to rest satisfied with his acquisition and, even more than the older type, looks only to the rent he can collect," I agree with the above statement, but do not agree with the view that there would be no objection to the peasant being made a tenant if more money was spent on land,. I do not want the old peasant proprietor—the backbone of India—to die out or to be replaced by the paid labourers of money lending landholders.

INDIGEOUS BAKING.

I am afraid I cannot subscribe to the definition of indigenous bankers given in the note and I should like to point out that the way in which the term is defined makes it difficult for me to distinguish between the bankers in cities and some towns who are often designated "sharafs" and whose operations are merely a-kin to these of banking corporations and the "bankers" in vilkages and small towns whose operations are confined to money-lending combined generally with trading in local agricultural produce and articles of local use, domestic or agricultural. The larger bankers ought to be easily induced to come into line with modern banking organization and if they do so, all facilities may be given to them to get into touch with bodies like the Imperial Bank of India, which can recognise the security they provide and work through them In fact, their experience and knowledge should be availed of to the fullest extent possible to develop banking facilities in larger terms and cities. The small banker, if and where he is a genuine banker, renders a service to the community and will remain. But he cannot stand alone.

I suggest definite steps should be taken to get him to associate with his fellows and to form local urban co-operative banks, which will balance the deficiency in the capital requirements of some individuals out of the surplus of the others. The sooner the type of Sowkar, who is merely a land-grabbing money-lender belonging to whatever community, Gujarati, Marwari or Pathan, is eliminated the better in the interest of national economy, for it is a parasitic class that, thrives on the misfortunes of the most important section of the country's population.

If this particular class of what the Questionnaire call "indigenous bankers" agrees to have its operations, regulated by even so modest a measure as the Punjab money-lenders' Bill, it would, I believe, be a step in their modernisation and in their acceptance of social responsibilities, which I for one would welcome. But it is to the growth of self-respect and education among the rural population, the development of a new public opinion to take the place of the disrupted communal influence and to the expansion and extension of a sound system of a co-operative credit rather than to legislative measure that I look for utilising to the best purpose, this section of the population which in days of old were social servants of the rural community.

BOMBAY WOMEN' HONOUR JATIN'S MARTYRDOM.

A view of women's procession in honour of Jatin Das.
—Shivji.

A scene from "Fleetwing" which will be shortly shown at the Globe Cinema.

NATIONAL UNITY FESTIVAL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—I request that your paper may serve as a' 'loud repeater' for this patriotic trumpet call to celebrate the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's memorable fast as is done in Bangalore every year. Undeterred by the discouraging conditions brought about recently by scheming communalists, the nationalists of this place are determined not to miss any occasion for promoting inter-communal harmony and good will in the best interests of the country. They will accordingly invite the members of all religious communities to a joint prayer meeting on the 8th October and a social entertainment on the 9th, to be followed, if possible, by a national lunch on a subsequent date. This is intended to become a growing national festival appealing to the best minds of all communities and calculated to counteract the baneful influences of communalism in public life.

It behoves true seekers of national solidarity, be they political leaders or otherwise, to interest themselves in organising the festival all over India. No place, whether city, town or village, where there are a few public-spirited men or at least one, should go without the celebration on the abovementioned days. Indifference in this matter even after a fervent appeal like the present should be considered a sin against God and the Motherland. Children of the soil everywhere belonging to whatever religion, caste or creed, should be brought together in a true brotherly spirit in the name of the common father of all Nations.

The festival should not be allowed to be a sort of vanity fair offering opportunities to the sophisticated communalist in disguise or the blind bigot who cannot see a brother in one following a different religion.

Care should also be taken to see that there is no semblance of politics in any part of the programme. In fact, speechmaking of any kind may be avoided as far as possible, so that even Government officials may easily participate in the various functions without compromising themselves.

I request the patriotic press of India to reserve a column for news about the unity festival celebrations.—Yours, etc.

"THE NATIONAL TRUMPETEER."

Bangalore, Sept. 21.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE AND JATIN DAS

—:o:—

At a meeting of the Schools Committee held on Friday the 20th September Mr. A. B. Vaidya Solicitor brought in as an urgent matter his notice of motion "that all the municipal schools be closed on a date to be named by the Committee as a mark of respect to the memory of Jatindranath Das". In support of his motion, Mr. Vaidya in a brief but pointed speech emphasised the necessity of following the footsteps of the Corporation in doing honor to one of the noblest sons of India. Mr. Pupala seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dalvi and Dr. Javle struck a discordant note, the former suggesting that the members of the Schools Committee do go on fast for three days and the latter vehemently opposing the proposition.

On taking votes Mr. Vaidya's proposition was passed by a large majority, and accordingly it was decided that all the Municipal Schools should be closed on Friday, the 27th instant.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

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RESULTS OF FINAL M, B. B. S. EXAMINATION

PASSES.

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

Nabar Ganesh Krishna; Patell, Kakoo Hormasjee; and Tendulkar, Dattatraya Gopal.

PASSED IN PART I.

Abbasi, Fidahusain Ghulamali; Abdur Rahman; Alreja, Dhirailal Santlal; Anklesaria, Edalji Dhanjisha; Apte, Bhalchandra Vithal; Apte, Govind Sadashiv; *Awati, Kashi*; Bammi, Raghunath Sahai; Bankat Chandra; Basu, Sudhir Kumar; Bhargava, Siri Krishna; Bhatt, Ranjit Jamiatram; Chablani, Tahilram Dayaram; De Sa, Arthur Ernest; Desai, R. A.; Deshpande, Raghunath Vishnu; Dhalla, Homi Byramji; *Dravid, Durga Sriniwas*; Fernandes, Vito; Gaikwad, Jaivant Vithalrao; Gandhi, Bhukhandas Bhagwandas; Gandhi, Ratilal Chunilal; Ghai, Faqir Chand; Joshi, Ganesh Vishwanath; Kale, Govind Krishna; Kania, Kanchanlal Chhaganlal; Kelkar, Narhar Ganesh; Kirloskar, Bhaskar Gangadhar; Manohar, Kamlaker Dinker; Markan, Ramesh Chandra; Mathur, Jawala Sahai; Mehta, Natavarlal Jekishandas; Mhaskar, Trimbak Vishnu; Misra, Anand Swarup; Modak, Dinkar Vasudeo; Mohomed Farooq; Mulki, Gopal Krishnaya; Nadkarni, Rameshchendra M.; Naidu, Carcherla Ramakrishna; Oza, Kunjvihari Shankarprasad; *Pandit, Sharyu*; Parnaik, Vyarkatesh, Lakshman; Patankar, Gopinath Laxman; Pinto, Dominic Canuto Policarpo; Plaha, Jagan Nath; Popat, Odhawji Dayalji, Randeria, Hasmukhlal Nagindas; Sen, Hemendra Nath; Shah, Himatlal Chaturlal; Shah, Rasiklal Chimanlal; Shaligram, Narayan Baklappa; Sheth, Popatlal Premchand Sonwaney, Trimbak Balwant Syed Ahmaduddin; Tulapurkar Manik Krishnajee; and *Vazifdar Gool Nowroji*; Bharucha Homi B. (exempted from 3); *Cooper, Tehemina Phirozshaw* (exempted from 2 and 3) Desai, Jitendra Jamiatram (exempted from 4); *Gae, Manijeh Behramji* (exempted from 3); Hakim, Meer Mazher Husain (exempted from 2 and 3); Kowshik, Ganesh Narsing (exempted from 1); Mehta, Tulshidas Purshotam (exempted from 3); *Rege, Champa Shankerrao* (exempted from 3) *Rewadi, Savitribai Yamanappa* (exempted from 4); Syal, Naranjan Das (exempted from 3 and 4) and Valera, Jamnadas Nagji (exempted from 3). Clitre, Shrikrishna Ganesh (exempted from 3); Choksey, Valji Hathibhai (exempted from 2 and 3); Dharmadhikari, Vinayak Painchandra (exempted from 1 and 2); Doctor, Ranchhoddas Manchharam (exempted from 3); Godbole, Hari Ganesh (exempted from 1 and 3); Kale, Gopal Keshav (exempted from 2 and 3); Lobo, Frank Albino (exempted from 2 and 3); Mahodaya, Jagannath Ganpatrao (exempted from 2); Menezes, Anthony Joseph (exempted from 2 and 3); Nabar, Ganesh Krishna (exempted from 2 and 3); Patankar, Bhalchandra Damodar (exempted from 2 and 3); Patell, Kekoo Hormasjee (exempted from 2 and 3); Patwardhan, Mahadev Hari (exempted from 1); Shroff, Hormusji S. (exempted from 3); Talvalkar, Charachandra Gajanan (exempted from 1 and 2); Tendulkar, Dattatraya Gopal (exempted from 2 and 3); Vas, Joseph (exempted from 1 and 2); and Bana, Mehelli Naoroji (exempted from 3).

MR. R. K. NARIMAN, M. I. C. E.

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We understand that Mr. R. K. Nariman, M. I. C. E., who visited the Dominions last year, is specially invited to attend the World's Engineering Congress at Tokio, Japan. He is just now in Bombay for a short stay, on his way to Colombo whence he boards the P. & O. s.s. "Macedonia" on the 29th for Japan.

We learn that Mr. Nariman has been asked to represent several Engineering Societies and institutions at the World's Engineering Congress. He is a younger brother of Mr. G. K. Nariman, journalist and author.

TICKET INSPECTOR CONVICTED

—:o:—

FINE OF RS. 50

USING INSULTING LANGUAGE TO PASSENGER

The First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate Thana convicted Mr. Oodharam Bulchand Travelling Ticket Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Poona and fined him Rs. 50 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 10 days for intentionally insulting Mr. Nana Sakharam Gund (complainant) of Angar District, Sholapur on or about the 8th May 1928 at Thana Station when the Madras Express just started from the Thana Station.

The complainant's story was that on the 8th May 1928, he (Nana Sakharam) was travelling by the Madras Express from V. Terminus station to Angar station with a free Inter-class pass for him, his son, Ambu aged 15, and his daughter-in-law, who were with him. The accused entered his compartment at Thana station to check tickets. He asked the complainant to produce his ticket. The complainant showed him free pass for him, his minor son and his daughter-in-law. The accused on seeing the pass, said that it was not his pass, nor were these his son and daughter-in-law. He further said that Ambu was about 23 years old and that the complainant would have to pay excess fare. The complainant told him to report the matter to his son, Guard Gopinath. The accused insisted that the excess fare should be paid there and then even by his selling the ornaments on the person of his daughter-in-law. The complainant told him that he would neither sell the ornaments nor pay the excess fare. The accused then took away his pass into another compartment but before leaving the inter-class compartment, insulted him with indecent words. The complainant felt extremely insulted as the words were uttered in the presence of his son and daughter-in-law. The accused returned with the pass which was handed over by him to the complainant and said he would see as to the excess fare when the complainant would get down at Poona. When the accused reached Poona the complainant was made to pay the excess fare on the ground that the complainant's son was over 18.

The Magistrate in his judgment observed that the accused was not justified in doubting the relationship between the complainant and his son and daughter-in-law and in uttering the most indecent words which were undoubtedly provoking particularly when he uttered them in the presence of the complainant's son, daughter-in-law and other gentlemen. The complainant had produced three eye-witnesses, and the Magistrate found them all to corroborate the complainant's story.

The Magistrate further said that the accused was a responsible Railway officer who should have known that his uttering such vulgar and insulting words as he did would provoke any self respecting man to commit either breach of peace or some other offence. Such ungentlemanly treatment towards passengers at the hands of a responsible officer was extremely undesirable and must be discouraged.

The Magistrate held the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

—:o:—

The situation as reported on September 21 was as follows:—

In the Presidency proper, East Khandesh District reports 4 cases and 3 deaths. In Sind, Karachi District returns 8 cases and 10 deaths, while Nawabshah has 20 attacks and 12 deaths. Hyderabad reports 8 attacks and 1 death and Larkana has 2 cases followed by 2 deaths. Hyderabad and Sukkur towns have each returned one case and one death.

MONDAY'S MILL ATTENDANCE, 130,589.

—:o:—

Monday, Sept. 23.

The Bombay Millowners' Association write:—

"To-day's attendance is 130,589."

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

—:o:—

(In thousands of rupees).

	31st May 1929.	30th June 1929.
Balance on.		
In district Treasuries.	2,45,66	3,19,02
With the Imperial Bank of India	8,42,92	20,61,76
Total	10,88,58	23,80,78
	31st July 1929.	31st August 1929.
Balance on.		
In district Treasuries	2,27,63	2,40,98
With the Imperial Bank of India	13,79,98	14,05,48
Total	16,08,61	16,55,46

HAJI BILL POSTPONED TILL VICEROY'S YETURN

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

the Bill and the House adjourned for lunch.

Mr. Kartar Singh advocated reform in the interest of intellectual, physical and moral uplift of the people.

Mr. Perumal Naidu realised that his cry would be in the wilderness but pleaded against the House throwing the thunderbolt of reform on illiterate people bound by century-old customs.

BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF BILL.

Raizada Hansraj argued that the Bill would remove the evils of dowry and would enable girls to select their own partners also make it possible for the country to have unfettered patriots like Jatin Das and lions like Bhagat Singh and Dutt who were unmarried. The speaker added that similar law had already worked for five years in Kapurthala State where the majority of the population were Muslims and no difficulties had been experienced. Mr. Hansraj welcomed the change in the angle of vision of the Government which held the hope that Pandit Malaviya's prophesy of Swaraj in 1930 would be fulfilled. He also considered the Government attitude on Hunger-Strike Bill as the dawn of Swaraj. (Voices: No, no.) He hoped Government would continue this co-operation. (Mohamed Yakub: Hear, hear).

Sir Abdul Qayum supported the Bill. (Applause). He admitted that it meant curtailment of social liberty but when such liberty was abused a check must be put. (Hear, hear). He was surprised that Government did not make any alteration in Bill as result of the Age of Consent Committee Report. Number of amendments moved were certainly reasonable. Sir Abdul Qayum confessed to the nervousness caused by this joint voting. If it became the order of the day one did not know how far this coalition would not trample their personal law. (Orthodox members: Hear, hear.) They might for instance stop Muslims marrying four wives which reform though he would support would certainly be opposed by the Muslim community. (Laughter).

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh supported the Bill.

Mr. Gayaprasad said his community (Kshatryas) were not affected by the Bill. He supported the Bill because he was convinced that religion was not against it. At any rate religion did not prevent anything being done to improve the health of the people.

PENALISE CHILD MARRIAGES.

Mr. Shah Nawaz, member of the Age of Consent Committee, vigorously supported the Bill and urged the House to pass it. He remarked men had no right to keep women in slavery and no right to sacrifice them at the altar of custom. There were really very few orthodox Hindus and Mahomedans against the Bill. In support of his contention that evil of early marriage and early consummation existed amongst Mussalmans, he quoted freely from evidence tendered before the Age of Consent Committee and challenged anyone to disprove it. The only effective way of remedying the evil was admittedly penalising child marriages.

Sir D'Arcy Lindsay (Leader of the European group) asked the House to rise to the occasion and save hundreds of thousands of children from suffering by passing this Bill of extreme national importance.

BENGAL NOT AGAINST BILL.

Mr. Nirmal Chunder Chunder, representing non-Mahomedan Calcutta constituency, affirmed that nothing could be more false than to say that Bengal was against the Bill. The All-India Medical Conference had supported the Bill and Sir P. C. Ray in his evidence before the Age of Consent Committee had supported it.

SPEAKING FOR HIS CONSTITUENCY.

Mr. Neogy asked the House to understand that he spoke not for entire Bengal but only for his constituency which was opposed to the Bill. Proceeding he quoted the opinion of the Calcutta Bar Library Club which was that legislation should not be undertaken in such social reform matters. Mr. Justice P. R. Das was against it. Medical opinion was divided on the bill and some medical men of Calcutta had remarked that there had been no scientific enquiry held on this question.

Mr. R. S. Sarma said he knew the conditions prevailing both in Madras and Bengal and he affirmed that judged both by the opinions reflected in the press and on the platform, opinion in both the provinces was in favour of the Bill. Surely the "Hindu" of Madras reflected the opinion of the southern Province (Mr. Acharya: question) and that paper editorially had supported the Bill and its editor had voted here for the Bill. Every influential paper in Bengal had also supported the Bill.

"BOWS TO INEVITABLE."

Mr. Acharya spoke feelingly replying to the reformers and said what was winning was not the logic of the reformers' case but the logic of the Government bloc and the logic of the European group. (Col. Gidney: No, no). Mr. Acharya continued: "I admit the majority is against me but I bow to he inevitable."

Mr. Acharya criticised the attempt to give women diabolical and beastly education by English educated Indian boys and warned the effect of the present Bill would be to reproduce in India conditions prevalent in England and America.

MR. ACHARYA'S FULMINATIONS AGAINST REFORMERS.

"You cannot suppress human nature and sexual instincts. What you will have by this Bill is maternity before marriage. You are therefore undermining the foundations of your society. The whole society is going to be corrupted. You will have more divorces, loose sexual living and lesser and fewer children. This will conflict with our ideals. Maternity is a sacred duty. A woman must bear children for the preservation of the race and should not have free will to marry as and when she likes. Moreover our society demands discipline, control and subordination of personal desire to expediency. Ages on our social system has survived and it is because of our higher national ideals. This is what you are aiming at destroying. (Applause and jeers).

FOUNDATION OF A STRONG NATION

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas admitted that the Bill was not quite perfect but it laid the foundation for building up a strong nation. It was a misfortune that there should be difference of opinion on the issue, but let it be recognised that those who supported the Bill were actuated by the same sincerity of conviction as those who opposed it. He, therefore, pleaded for all putting their resources, forgetting their differences, to see that the Bill was given a fair trial and have it amended later in the light of experience.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya assured that those who supported the Bill were actuated by the same honest convictions as those who were opposed to the Bill, but he deplored that the House did not show that amount of consideration to the opinions of those who wanted to modify the Bill as it should have done, especially in legislation which concerned the delicate relations of human life. There were many parts of India where people did not know of the Gazette of India or Bills printed or passed and it was from their point of view that the Assembly should look at the question.

Mr. Nilkantadas and Mr. Jogiah opposed the Bill as it stood.

Mr. Seshai Iyengar opposed the Bill as one calculated to place a premium on black-mailers.

A "SOCIAL REFORMER" VOTES AGAINST THE BILL!

Mr. Amarnath Dutt, though he was himself a Social Reformer and did not give in marriage anyone in his charge before 14, yet he would not thrust penal legislation on others. The Bill, he said, was very badly drafted. He held the Age of Consent Report had been edited by interested parties. Any statement contrary to what he said must be a forgery. (Laughter). A handful of westernised Indians had no right to speak for the masses.

ORTHODOX "WARNING."

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar said under the Bill one who sincerely believed in religious commandments and did not allow post-puberty marriage had no asylum in the British Empire. Had Government penalised such pernicious customs as polygamy and polyandry?

At 7.30 the President called upon Mr. Sarda to reply to the debate.

Mr. Sarda thanked all the supporters of the measure after which the Bill was put to vote. The Opposition demanded a division which resulted in 67 members voting for and 14 against the Bill. The result was received with vociferous cheers in which even some opposers of the Bill joined. Dr. Munjee and Mr. Aney (Central Provinces) remained neutral.

Public galleries which though considerably thinned contained a large number of ladies who patiently watched the progress of the Bill and stuck to their seats till the Bill was passed.

The House then adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

—:o:—

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN BURMA AND ASSAM.

POONA, Sept. 23.

Monsoon is strengthening in Burma and Assam. Widespread rain associated with thunderstorms has fallen in Mysore and Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and Malabar, local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Konkan; while few falls occurred in Lower Burma, Orissa, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and north Madras Coast.

Principal amounts are:—Port Blair half inch; Myitkyina two; Toungoo one and half; Mergui three quarters; Tavoy, Bhamo, Yamethin a half; Shillong three; Cherrapunji two; Berhampore one; Silchar three quarters; Sibsagar, Balasore a half; Rajkot a quarter; Cochin, Coonoor three; Mysore, Cocanada two; Belgaum one and half; Karwar, Palamcottah, Madura, Kodaikanal a half; Mangalore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Burma and Assam and extend in Bengal, north Madras Coast, southeast Madras, south Deccan and Konkan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely in southeast Madras during next 24 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY,

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23/9/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.798 inches (.047 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.041.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.8

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.2 degrees (2.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.6 degrees (4.2 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 160 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 51.58 inches.

SUPPORT TO SARDA'S BILL

—:o:—

PLEA FOR EXTENSION IN INDIAN STATES

JAIPUR, Sept. 23.

A well attended public meeting of the citizens of Jaipur under the auspices of the Sarya Hitkarini Sabha was held last night in the Partaniyonka Mandir, Rai Saheb Pandit Soorajnarayan Sharma, M.A., presiding. After several speeches were made against child marriage two resolutions, one according support to Sarda's Bill and the other requesting the State authorities for passing a bill on similar lines for the States were passed. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who is on a Khadi tour in Rajputana was requested to speak and he fully exposed the baselessness of the arguments of those who still opposed Sarda's Bill.

At this stage, some of the audience tried to make some disturbance in the meeting, but owing to the patient and tactful handling of the situation by the president, perfect calm was restored, and the president gave even to the oppositionists to speak. Votes were then taken and both the resolutions were passed by an overwhelming majority.—Free Press.

OUR ANDHRA LETTER

—:o:—

JOURNALISTS HONOURED

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Sept. 20.

Andhra has yet completed its quota of Congress membership. So, the workers in the districts are busy with enlistment. The central districts like Kistna, Guntur, Godavari, and Vizagapatam have completed their quota. Full lists have not yet reached the Provincial Office. By the end of this month Andhra will be able to complete its full quota.

PATRICA SANMANAM.

On the 8th instant, representatives of all political sections in Andhra participated in a very pleasing function at Bezwada, viz., the Patrica Sanmanam. Editors of "Andhra" and "Kistna" Patricas, Sjts. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu & Mutnuri Kristna Rao Pantulu Garu respectively were honoured by their countrymen for their long and creditable service to their country. "Andhrapatrica" which was originally started in 1908, by Mr. Nageswara Rao Pantulu in Bombay as a weekly is undoubtedly responsible for the new awakening in Andhra. It was transferred to Madras in 1914 and was converted into a daily. Even to-day it is the only vernacular daily for Andhras, and as such is mainly responsible for much of the general awakening in our country. Mr. Nageswara Rao, the proprietor of that great remedy "Amritanjan," has conducted this daily in spite of heavy financial difficulties during early years. By his charities Mr. Nageswararao is honoured by his countrymen with the title of "Desodharaka," and is popularly known as such. In his recent tour Mahatmaji styled him as the 'universal provider.' Under his able editorship the "Andhra Patrica" has developed into a big nationalistic concern and is contributing to a great extent to the growth of the nationalism in Andhra. "Kristna Patrica," the foremost of our Andhra vernacular weeklies, was started in 1902 by the 'best of Andhras' Sjt Desabhakta Konda Venkatappiah Garu Dr Pattabhi also was for sometime the editor of this weekly. In the year 1905, the present editor Sjt. Mutnuri Kistnarao Garu, took up the editorship of "Kistna Patrica" and has been conducting it most efficiently for the last quarter of a century. Mr. Krishnarao Pantulu is easily the best writer among the Andhra journalists. He is a very great thinker and his knowledge of men and matters is exact. He has a facile pen and his manner of expression and style are unrivalled. During 1907, when Bepin Pal captured the imagination of Andhras, "Kistna Patrica" wrote powerful articles which inspired the people. During N. C. O. movement "Kistna Patrica" was not a little responsible for the glorious part played by Andhra in the great political struggle. Mr. Kistnarao's is a man who discards limelight and is seldom seen on a public platform. I think his person is seen by very few Andhras though he is known to every man and woman of letters in Andhra.

The Editors of the two journals were, therefore, justly honoured by Andhra. The Sammanam function was presided over by the Hon. Mr. C. V. S. Narasimharaju, President of the Madras Legislative Council. Speeches were delivered by eminent public workers eulogising the services rendered by these distinguished journals. Addresses were presented to the editors in ivory caskets, to which they replied in suitable terms. Eminent Andhra songsters and dramatists partook in the Sanmanam. The whole function was a grand success. Andhras are really proud of these journals and they pray for their long and successful careers.

MAHATMAJI'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Preparations are being made all over Andhra to celebrate Mahatmaji's "Shastipurti" or Diamond Jubilee on 2nd October next. Dr. Subrahmanyam, Secretary of the A. P. C. C. and the first member of the Goutami Satyagraha Ashram, Sitanagaram, has issued an appeal to celebrate the "Shastipurti" in a fitting manner. It suggests that resolutions affirming our faith in Mahatmaji's teachings should be passed in meetings held all over the country. Tahasil and District Congress organizations are busy in organising the celebrations. The Gowtami Satyagraha Ashram is organizing a Khadi Exhibition on a grand scale at Rajahmundry for one week commencing on October 2nd. Lectures by the distinguished Andhra leaders are being arranged during the week in connection with the exhibition.

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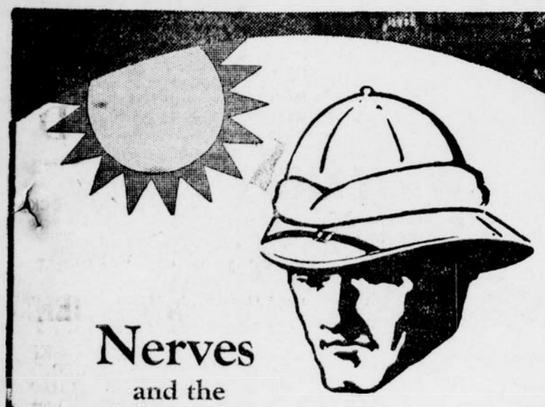

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SCHOOL BOARDS' PRIMARY EDUCATION CONFERECE

—:o:—

The third session of the School Boards' Primary Education Conference will soon commence. The dates fixed are the 28th and 29th instant at Bandra Town Hall, Waterfield Road. The objects of the Conference are twofold, (1) to consider in all its aspects the question of introduction of the free and compulsory Primary Education, and (2) to make concerted efforts in getting the innumerable grievances of the Local Authorities redressed.

The Conference is open to all the members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures, the Municipalities, the District Local Boards, the School Boards or School Committees, Administrative Officers, Principals and Teachers of all Educational Institutions and persons interested in Education. The fee for the member of the Reception Committee is Rs. 5 and that for a delegate is Re. 1 only. Principal K. R. Kanitkar, Chairman, District School Board, Poona has been elected as President of the Conference. Mr. Hiralal M. Desai, B.A., Chairman, Municipal School Board, Bandra, is elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Out of the 76 School Boards 37 have so far joined the Conference and have sent their quota of subscription. The reason why other School Boards have not joined by contributing is that the expenditure incurred by the School Boards on this account will not be held admissible for grant by Government. However, it will be seen that the number is quite encouraging in as much as some School Boards have not yet been formed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Amongst the various subjects to be discussed at the Conference some of the important are the following:—

1. Permanent Office for the nition by Government; the datum nition by Government; The datum line of grants, share of expenditure to be borne by Government (2/3 and 3/4 instead of 1/2 and 2/3 in case of Local Boards and Municipalities respectively) Building grant; special grants for non-recurring expenditure; Sanctioning of schemes of Primary Education; the policy of Government in disallowing expenditure, item by item, slowly but systematically; amendments to the Sections of the B. P. E. Act and the Rules thereunder; Inter-relations of the School Boards and the Local Authorities and Government; and Scales of Pay of Primary Teachers.

Bombay Congress Committee

—:o:—

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

The following amendments were effected in the constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay at a special meeting of the Committee held on the 20th instant. The amended constitution comes into force immediately and will apply to the forthcoming elections.

RULE III.

The Committee shall consist of 75 (seventy-five) representatives to be elected by the different District Congress Committees according to the basis of the population of each Ward.

RULE IV.

Sub-clause (7).—The areas constituting the District with the number of representatives on the Provincial Congress Committee allotted to them are given below:—

A	Ward, District Congress Committee	5
B	Ward, District Congress Committee	8
C	Ward, District Congress Committee	13
D	Ward, Distiret Congress Committee	11
E	Ward District Congress Committee	18
F	Ward, District Congress Committee	9
G	Ward, District Congress Committee	11
	Total	75

RULE VIII.

Members of the Council of management shall be elected at the annual general meeting by a majority of the members present. The business of the Council shall be carried on at meetings or by circular on urgent occasions. All the office-bearers shall be elected at the annual general meeting and shall always be elected by a process generally known as "Elimination" provided always that no person shall be proposed, for any office or for any seat on the Council unless he is present at the meeting or has previously signified his consent in writing.

RULE XI (a).

The Committee shall ordinarily meet once every month.

RULE XVII.

Any member of the Committee or the Council absenting himself from all the meetings of the Committee or the Council for two consecutive months shall "ipso facto" vacate his seat on the Committee or the Council as the case may be.

(Note:—The month shall be considered to begin from the 1st day of each calendar month).

APPENDIX 'A' OF THE CONSTITUTION.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE BY THE DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

(a) The Council of each District Congress Committee shall prepare lists of all the voters in the District with their full names and addresses. Such lists shall be available for inspection at the office of the Committee. Members desiring to obtain copies of the list shall do so themselves provided always that the Roll shall not be removed from the offices of the respective District Congress Committee and shall be copied in the presence of a responsible official of the District Congress Committee during office hours.

(e) The Council of each District Congress Committee shall meet at least three weeks prior to the date of the elections and shall fix the time and place of elections and shall notify the same immediately to the Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Notice announcing the date, the time and the place shall also be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the office of the District Congress Committee.

(f) The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee shall announce the date of election and the time and the place fixed by the different District Congress Committees and shall also invite nominations in writing, such nominations to be forwarded by prospective candidates to the respective offices of the District Congress Committee. The announcement referred to above shall be sent for publication by the Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at least two weeks before the election in one Marathi, one Gujarati, one English and one Urdu daily paper and should the above notices not appear in any of the papers within five days of their being sent, then cause the same to be published at least seven clear days at the expense of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

(g) The Council of the District Congress Committee shall notify the result of the election to the Provincial Congress Committee.

(o) Omit clause (o.)

RULES FOR 'ELECITON DISPUTES'.

1. Objections, if any, by a Voter to or regarding the Poll or the Elections shall be made in writing, and delivered in the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee not later than six o'clock of the afternoon of the 4th day after such result has been declared and duly notified in the office of the respective Committees.

2. If the qualification of any person declared elected is disputed or if the validity of any election is questioned for any other cause, any voter may at any time within four days from the date on which the results were declared and published apply to the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

3. If it finds that there was an improper reception or an improper rejection of a nomination, or that the election was not a valid election it shall set aside and order a fresh election.

4. If it finds on a recounting of valid votes that some other person or persons should have been declared elected by the District Congress Committee it shall so amend and alter the declared result. Improperly received votes to be rejected.

5. If the Council find that the election was valid or that the person whose election is objected to is not disqualified, or that the counting has been done properly it shall confirm the declared result of the election.

6. The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee shall bring to the notice of the Council any irregularity mentioned in rules 1 and 2 and the same shall be subject to rules 3, 4 and 5.

7. The decision of the Council in all the aforesaid disputes, shall be conclusive subject to an appeal to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which shall be filed within four days of the decision of the Council.

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8-18-E

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS

—:o:—

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON AMENDING BILLS

The Bombay Government Gazette published on Friday gives the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, and the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925 as under:—

"Bill No. XVII of 1929.—A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, and the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XVII of 1929 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Bombay Local Boards, Act, 1923, and the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925), have the honour to report as follows:—

We have carefully considered the Bill and have made several changes therein. The reasons for the principal changes are noted against the clauses it which they occur; but we would make one general remark at the beginning. We have deleted all the portion of the Bill relating to the establishment of pilgrim committees for the loca board areas. We think it advisable to watch the working of the proposed committees in the municipalities, where most of the more important shrines are situated, before such a proposal is considered in respect of local board areas. This decision has led to the deletion of a considerable portion of clause 3.

Clause 2, sub-clause (ii).—We think that out of the three councillors to be elected by the municipalities on the pilgrim committee one should 'ex-officio' be the president of the municipality, and of the three persons to be nominated by the Commissioner not more than two should be salaried servants of Government. We think the power of nomination should be exercised by the Commissioner instead of the Collector, as the nomination of municipal councillors is vested in the Commissioner in respect of the municipalities governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901.

In sub-section (2) of the proposed new section 27-A, we have made a provision for the appointment of new pilgrim committees in cases of supersession of the municipality or of the existing pilgrim committee.

EXERCISE OF CONTROL.

We have amended sub-section (3) of the proposed new section 27-A, so as to enable the municipality to exercise a certain amount of control on the working of the pilgrim committee, by enabling the former to lay down certain limitations and restrictions in accordance with rules to be framed under the new sub-clause (aa) of section 46.

In sub-section (5) of the proposed new section we have provided for the filling in of vacancies caussed by the death, resignation, disqualification, disability or removal of nominated members previous to the expiry of their term of office.

In the new sub-section (6) of proposed section 27-A we have incorporated the principle enunciated in sub-section (5) in the original Bill. In amending that sub-section we have kept in view the necessity of retaining the contact between the pilgrim committee and the municipality without definitely subordinating the pilgrim committee to the municipality.

In the new sub-section (7) of the proposed new section, we have provided for the application of sections 170, 171 and 172 of the District Municipal Act to the Pilgrim Fund Account and for the framing of the udget by the pilgrim committee and for its incorporation in the general municipal budget. We have also provided for differences arising between the pilgrim committee and the municipalty and for their final settlement in ease the two bodies do not come to an amicable settlement.

In sub-section (8) of the proposed new section we have made a provision for the application of the relevant control sections of the District Municipal Act to the pilgrim committees.

Sub-clause (iv).—We have added this new sub-clause as we think that in the case of pilgrim committees it is desirable that the Revenue Officer of the highest rank should 'ex-officio' be the chairman of the committee.

Sub-clause (vi).—We have suggested the insertion of a new sub-clause (aa) to section 46 in order to enable the municipality to frame rules prescribing the limitations and restrictions subject to which the pilgrim committees shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the municipality in respect of the pilgrim fund.,

Sub-clause (vii).—This sub-clause incorporates the principle of sub-clause (vi) of the original Bill. In providing for the establishment of a new Pilgrim Fund Account, we have suggested that, before the proceeds of the pilgrim tax are credited to that account, the municipality should be remunerated by payment of such percentage of the proceeds of the tax as may be determined by the Commissioner for the services of the municipality in the matter of the collection of the tax and of other general duties connected with the health, convenience and safety of the pilgrims.

PRESIDENT OF BOARD.

Clause 3, sub-clause (i).—We think that the first meeting of the new board should be presided over by the president or the vice-president of the retiring board, and, in their absence, by the Chief Officer, who is a permanent officia of the municipality. If the president or the vice-president happens to be a member of the new board also, we think, he should not be debarred from exercising his right to vote as an ordinary member. We are further of opinion that the Chief Officer should have no right to vote at all, and that in case there is an equality of votes the chairmanship of that meeting should be decided by lot drawn in the presence of the person presiding, as provided in the original Bill. The sub-clause has been amended accordingly.

Sub-clause (ii).—This sub-clause contains the principle enunciated in the second proviso of sub-clause (v) of clause 3 of the original Bill. In this new proviso we have left the option to the local board whether or not to credit to a separate heading in the local board accounts any portion of the local fund set apart by it for any special purpose; but we think that it should be insisted that any grant or donation received by it for any special purpose should be credited to a separate heading in the board accounts, and that such grants or donations should be applied exclusively to the special purpose for which they were received.

Clause 4, sub-clause (ii).—We have substituted the words "been assessed to" for the word "paid" and added an explanation in order to provide that nobody should be disfranchised because the qualifying tax has not been paid for the sole reason that a bill under section 104 has not been presented.

Sub-clause (iii).—We think that the power to make temporary appointments of unqualified persons as Chief Officers should be restricted to a period not exceeding two months in the aggregate in a year. This sub-clause has been amended accordingly.

Sub-clause (v).—The changes effected in this sub-clause are analogous to the changes effected in sub-clause (ii) of clause 2 in respect of municipalities governed by the District Municipal Act of 1901, and our reasons are exactly the same. The only change that we would note here is that in respect of the pilgrim committees in the borough municipalities: we think the president of the municipality should be the 'ex-officio' chairman.

We recommend that this report together with the minutes of dissent, if any, and the Bill as amended be published in English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu in the "Bombay Government Gazette", and in Sindhi in the "Sind Official Gazette".

(Signed) Harilal Desaibhai Desai; D. D. Nanavati; R B Ewbank; G. Laird-MacGregor; P. R. Chikodi; J. Ghosal; L. M. Deshpande (subject to a minute of dissent). Jethalal Chimanlal Swami Narayan; M K Dixit; Shaikh Abdul Aziz.

*Note.—The signatures of the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidyatallah, Kt., Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil will be notified when received.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The Minute of dissent by Mr. L. M. Deshpande:

The power of notifying that a municipality shall have a pilgrim committee is given to Government, but the circumstances under which such notifications would be issued are not mentioned. I think this is essential. Moveover, the municipalities concerned should be given an opportunity of expressing their views before such notification is issued.

The number of nominated members should be 2 instead of 3.

The chairman of the pilgrim committee in municipalities constituted under Act III of 1901 should be the president as is the case in the municipal borough.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS GERMAN PHYSICIST VISITING INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

to occupy the chair of theoretical physics in its famous University (1927). "On the tangible contents of the kinematics and mechanics of the quantum theory" was his next paper (1927). In this he formulated his "principle of uncertainty," an idea not merely of the most fundamental importance to physics but which has gone into the domains of philosophy. According to this principle it not possible to define a system to infinite accuracy, there will always be an inaccuracy at the least, of a universal constant, called Planck's constant, of the order of 10 raised to the power of minus 28. The smaller the wave-length of the light used, the greater the accuracy with which we can define a system. When, however, the dimensions of the system become very small and consequently, the inaccuracy allowable becomes also small, we shall have to use light of very small wave-length. At the same time the amount of disturbance to the system caused by the scattering of the light-signal increases with the diminution in the wave-length of the light used (Compton effect 1923), so that a limit being set for the smallest wave-length that may be used, the accuracy with which the system can be defined also gets limited. The philosophical significance is obvious. Perception of reality is limited and, secondly, the instruments of perception themselves, when finer states are to be perceived, could undo the reality they want to report. It would be difficult to distinguish between cause and effect, because, the effect would be of the order of the inaccuracy. The philosophical applicability of the physical principle of uncertainty is merely formal, and it would not be wise to overlook this fact.

In 1928, Heinsenberg applied his resonance principle to the study of ferro-magnetism. The theory is not fully worked out but its success so far is greater than that of the older theories. This year he has an important paper on a method of quantising wave-fields, which has just recently appeared, and one on the same subject in print. All the papers of Heisenberg referred to in this article are to be found in the German periodical called, Zeitschrift der Physik accessible in any good physics library.

BOYS' PHYSICS.

When Heisenberg gave a talk at the Hindustan Association in Chicago a few months back, he said the new physics was sometimes referred to as "the boys' physics" for most of those who are prominent in it, are of about the same age as himself. "The younger men," he said, "have not the patience to study all that the older generation of physicists have done, and that ignorance leaves them free to think in ways that the older people would have thought were unsafe if not impossible and unorthodox." Men of genius create their own traditions and give new values to old things. In his outlook on physics Heisenberg is a revolutionary like Einstein, to whom he is often compared. Reserved, careless about dress, of middle height, Heisenberg is far from being a book worm. He plays tennis, is fond of music, delights in driving, and knows some Sanskrit!

GERMAN APPRECIATION OF INDIA.

Last year in writing about Sommerfeld I expressed the hope that some of India's rich men may well commemorate the visit of the professor to India, by showing their appreciation for scientific research by creating more facilities for research work. I do not know to what extent that hope is being realised in India. As far as Germany is concerned it has fulfilled it in a very striking way by creating three scholarships for Indian students to study in Munich. In every country money is lavished on research. In the United States, the amount of money given by industrialists, commercial magnates, private men, etc., to support research is almost incredible. For example, for an extension of the physics laboratory of the University of Chicago, one man alone gave six hundred-thousand Dollars, and there are huge extensions to chemistry, botany, physiology and other departments going on, all at private donation. The big industrial firms maintain in addition their own laboratories in which research is carried on, on a variety of subjects even unconnected with the articles they are manufacturing; with a general increase in scientific knowledge they that new and better products can be manufactured. At the General Electric, or Westing house, or at Bell Telephone Co., they have splendid laboratories and highly trained physicists working in almost every branch of Physics. The same is true of Germany and England. Will India's well-to-do men forget their obligations to their country?

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JOINT STOCK COS. AND CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

To the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, written evidence has been submitted on behalf of the Surat People's Co-operative Bank Ld. Surat by Divan Bahadur Thakorram Kapilram Mehta, Chairman, Surat People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chairman, Gujerat Urban Banks' Supervising Union Ltd., and President, Surat Borough Municipality, and Rao Saheb Vandravan C. Jadhav, Managing Director, Surat People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., Vice-Chairman, Gujerat Urban Banks' Supervising Union Ltd. and District Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Surat, extracts from which are given below:—

Questions (I) Agricultural Credit and Credit facilities for small industries.

VII. To what extent has the Co-operative movement succeeded in meeting the financial needs of the agriculturist, small trader, and industrialist in your district or province? How far, in your opinion, is the movement capable of meeting the financial needs of these classes.

Have you any views regarding the possibility and desirability of granting financial concessions in order to stimulate the growth of the Co-operative movement?

(II) Indigenous Banking:—

Will you suggest the establishment of a Joint Stock Bank, or a branch of a central reserve Bank, or a local bank with local directorate or an Urban Co-operative Bank in each district with which the indigenous banking system may be connected?

Answers:—

While answering the above questions, we first take up the question of financing the agriculturist and while doing so, we have to speak about the village credit movement.

While strenuous efforts are being made to help the small agriculturists, the bigger land-holders and agriculturists are left alone to be at the mercy of the money-lenders. The agricultural business of small cultivators is not sufficiently remunerative and most of them are not in a position to make both ends meet. To add to this, they have at intervals to meet the various social expenses which compel them to run into debts from Savkars as well. Under the circumstances loans to these, are not considered absolutely safe, and further development even in this restricted direction is checked.

In order that the smaller cultivators can make both ends meet and be able to meet their liabilities, they must supplement their agricultural industry by some other subsidiary occupation; and until this is done, the efforts of the village credit societies, cannot be crowned with the success that can be expected of same.

In the Managing Committee of most of the Village Credit Societies, we are not able to attract the proper type of people to serve on the Committee. The struggle for existence is very keen and when all have to work very hard to make both ends meet, it is very difficult to find out men to work on the Managing Committee of Village Credit Societies, purely out of self-sacrificing spirit. Most of those who are at present working on the Managing Committee of Village Credit Societies are either men who cannot understand how banking business can be safely and profitably conducted or are men who are there merely for self-aggrandisement. The better class of people who cannot satisfy their needs from the Village Credit Societies remain aloof.

With a view to attract the better class of agriculturists to take greater interest in the development of the Co-operative movement and to induce them to serve on the Managing Committee of Village Credit Societies, some system must be evolved, whereby they may think it worth while, to develop the village credit movement, and until the Co-operation of the better and educated class of agriculturists, is sought in some way or the other, we do not see any better prospects for the village credit movement to develop further on safe and sound lines.

URBAN PEOPLE'S BANKS.

While taking up the case of small trader and industralist in our district we come to the working of the Urban People's Banks Movement.

We are sorry to have at the outset to point out that the treatment so far given by Government to this Branch of the movement, has been step-motherly. All the energies of the Co-operative Department have been till very late, directed to the development of the agricultural side of this movement in the rural area, and even when the department did think of developing the Urban People's Banks movement, they were not prepared to give any financial help to these institutions even in the initial stages. The results so far achieved, cannot therefore be anything but poor from a banker's point of view. What do we find? The men working in the development of the Urban People's Banks movement are the pick of the Co-operative workers They therefore command very good local credit and so the institutions that they have pioneered, are flooded with deposits. But this is not enough. It is only development of one side, the easier side of banking. The more difficult part of banking business, i.e., the business of making advances remains undeveloped. Why is this so? The reason is not difficult to find. The business of granting loans, must be handled by an expert banker or else the bank is likely to come to grief. An expert banker cannot be had, except for his price and our Peoples' Banks are handling business of such small proportions, that they cannot afford such men in the initial stage. Wherever there has been all-round development, it is due to expert assistance of some experienced local man. At places where this is not available, it will be found that only one side of banking, i.e., deposit banking has been developed.

The difficulties experienced by Joint Stock Banks are not to be found only in the small market towns. Even in bigger market towns and cities where Joint Stock Banks have opened branches, we very often find that they develop only one side of the business i.e. deposit banking and the business of making loans is either not handled or is handled only in a few selected places where plenty of business is available.

JOINT STOCK COS. & CO-OP. BANKS.

We fail to understand why Joint Stock companies should not be helped by Co-operative Banks? In these days, it will not be by showing animosity towards an institution standing for opposite principles, that we would be able to increase our fold but if we allow the institutions holding opposite views, to join our institutions, and be benefited by them, we shall be able to win their sympathy and make them change their faith. If it is profitable for people to form themselves into Co-operative Societies in preference to Joint Stock Companies and if we allow Joint Stock Companies to benefit by being members of Co-operative Societies we are sure such Joint Stock Companies will at any rate, embody some Co-operative principles in their working, and this will be no small victory for the Co-operative principles.

However, development of the business and industrial resources of India, is of far greater importance at present than fighting for Co-operative or joint Stock principles; and so long as a joint Stock Company, is not started in competition with an existing Co-operative Society, but is started for the development of a new industry, which it will be very difficult to organize on Co-operative lines, I see no reason why Joint Stock enterprize should not be helped by Co-operative organizations. All that is required is selection of the proper type of Joint Stock enterprize, for admission to membership; and after all in a Co-operative society, one person has only one vote and so if a Joint Stock Company is a member of a Co-operative Society, it will not be able to have things done as it likes; but it will have to go by the decision of the majority of the members. In mofussil towns, industrial enterprize on Joint Stock lines cannot be promoted or successfully developed, but for the banking facilities made available to it and if the industrial development of India, has to be undertaken, the necessary banking machinery must be created. It may be Joint Stock banking if possible, but if that is not possible, why should Co-operative Banks be debarred from helping selected Joint Stock enterprizes of the type described above.

The apathy of co-operators towards Joint Stock Companies does not stop here. Even if the shares of approved Joint Stock Companies, are offered by members of an Urban People's Bank, as security for an advance applied for by him the same cannot be taken as a security.

COMPETITION?

VII. Is there any competition in your district or province between the Co-operative Banks and Joint Stock Banks? If so, to what extent and in what directions?

Joint Stock Banks do not much interest themselves in making advances in the mofussil towns. What advances they are making, are against the security of Government and Municipal Loans and Shares of approved Joint Stock Companies. These Banks sometimes undertake some big business of granting accommodation against goods lying in the banks godown. At times they also purchase Usance Bills bearing one good endorsement. Under the circumstances there is not much scope for competition between Joint Stock Banks and Co-operative Banks, at least in the matter of advances. The case is different with the Imperial Bank of India This bank has well trained, well paid bankers as managers at its Branches and they are given good powers of making advances on the spot. The Branches of Imperial Bank have, of late, begun to canvass even small loan business and their usual rules for advances against goods lying in bank's godowns, have been modified to a certain extent, and every kind of reasonable facility, is given by them to merchants, and thus they are likely to develop to a great extent the loan business with middle class people.

JATIN MEMORIAL

—:o:—

How to Honour the Martyr

MR. NARIMAN'S EXHORTATION TO YOUTHS

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Jatin Das and for his supreme self-sacrifice at the altar of the Motheriand at a very largely attended meeting of the citizens of Dadar held in the Kashinath Dharu Hall, Dadar, on Thursday last. Mr. K. F. Nariman, presided.

The folowing resolution was moved from the Chair:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of G Ward held under the joint auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee and the Dadar Youth League places on record its profound gratitude and admiration for the supreme self-sacrifice of Sjt. Jatin Das in offering his life at the altar of the motheriand.

This meeting further strongly condemns the callous apathy of the Punjab Government in not taking any effective steps to remove the causes which led to the hunger strike of the political prisoners.

This meeting calls upon the people to truly respect with honour the memory of Sjt. Jatin Das by intensifying the struggle for achieving Swaraj at the earliest moment."

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Nariman in the course of his speech said:

"To-day, as you are all aware, we are assembled to mourn the loss of the first national martyr that India has given for the cause of freedom.

Imagine, my young friends, what Jatin Das was only two or three months ago,—a young blooming and charming youth full of spirit, full of vigour, full of hopes! He was, I am informed, a brilliant student. He left the parental home at Calcutta a few days ago for studies in the University of Calcutta. Imagine the extent of suffering, the extent o sacrifice, the glorious and inspiring example of Jatin Das. He was dying inch by inch. Every day we used to read the painful news in the papers. To-day Jatin Das has lost his consciousness. Another day he has lost his eyesight. Yet another day he has lost the power of his limbs and power of speech. His foot is not moving, his hand is not moving. He can hardly breathe and he is vomiting blood. What extent of suffering, my friends, we have no idea,—sufferings which human beings cannot undergo. And all this has been a few months after he left his family, left his home, left his friends, left his future and ultimately he sacrificed his life. What more could you expect from a patriot? What more could a patriot pay for the freedom of his country? He left his father and home at Calcutta, he left his studies and bright prospects and lastly he sacrificed his very life at the altar of freedom. But my young friends, what appeals most and particularly to the youths of this country is this, that even when he was on his last deathbed, when he was lying just like a log of wood, the indomitable courage, his dogged determination did not leave him. Even in that unbearable suffering, terms were offered to him. Offers were made to him. But he would not budge. He was fighting for a principle and not for personal comforts or favour and until that principle was acceded to he would not budge an inch. He preferred to die inch by inch rather than accept personal favours from the foreign government.

Jatin Das is dead. Death is to come to all. You have to die. I have to die. Every human being who is born in the world has to die. But is is the glorious death of a martyr. Though Jatin Das has died mortally his spirit shall ever remain in this country. There is no such instance of death in this country. A few years ago the whole world was tom-tomming of the glorious death of MacSweeny. But the histoy of Ireland repeated in this country.

THE BEST MEMORIAL.

How are you going to continue the memory of this martyr? Sjt. Subash Bose of Calcutta has appealed for a sum of two lakhs of rupees. Is that sum of two lakhs the value of the young lad? Is that how you are going to value the life of a young man? Memories of heroes have been commemorated in various ways. In every city in this country we find in all corners of the streets marble statues, bronze statues, statues of his Governor and that Governor, statues of this hero and that hero. Jatin Das' memory is not to be commemorated by a statue of marble, bronze or of gold. I want you to commemorate his memory in a different manner, that is, only by following his glorious and inspiring example. My friends, we want to start a battalion of workers a band of volunteers, a band of national workers, to follow the martyr in his sacrifice and self-control, his burning patriotism, and then and then only you will be commemorating his memory. I hope your enthusiasm will not die out. Otherwise I would declare you all hypocrites and nothing less than that. If you are sincere in your feeling, I will not be satisfied with your meetings and mere resolutions. I want something lasting done for the benefit of the country which will lead us to the goal for which Jatin Das died and for which you will be prepared to lay down your lives as he has done.

The resolution was unanimously passed, the whole gathering standing.

POLICE ATTACK CONDEMNED.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting congratulates the students of Dadar in honouring brave Jatin Das by coming out of the schools and observing Hartal and condemns the wanton attack of the police on the young students who were peacefully demonstrating their feelings of love and admiration for the noble self-sacrifice of Jatin Das."

Messrs. Shringarpure, Deshpande, Ranadive, Sahasrabuddhe and many others spoke on the resolution which was put to the vote and carried.

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"SAVAKAR AND CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Defines True Position

MR. HUSSEINBHOY'S PLEA FOR INDIGENOUS BANKER

Evidence Before Banking Enquiry Committee

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee commenced its sittings on Monday at the Committee Room of the new Council Hall Bombay, Mr J. A. Madan presiding. Besides the Chairman, the Committee consists of Mr. B. S. Kamat, representative of agricultural interests Mr. V. L. Mehta, Co-operative expert, Prof. V. G. Kale, Economist, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta and Mr. L. D. L. Buckley, representatives of commerce, Mr. Hirachand Vanichand Desai, representative of indigenous bankers and Mr. P. R. Chikodi, representative of Urban interests. All members, except Mr. Jamshed Mehta, were present.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas was the first witness examined at Monday's sitting. The witness submitted an exhaustive written statement as a reply to the questionnaire issued by the Committee. Examined orally by the Chairman, the witness said he had been connected with the Co-operative movement ever since its inception. He was the vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baroda Bank, Ltd., and the founder of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank.

Chairman:—Are you satisfied as a whole with the results of the Co-operative Movement? Do they come up to your expectations?—Yes, they do come up to my expectations although they do not come up to my ideals.

Chairman:—You are a believer in the defects of Co-operative Movement?—Yes; there are certain defects in the movement. If these defects are removed, the movement will expand very rapidly. We are trying to remove these defects. In the first place the masses should be educated.

EFFECT ON MONEY-LENDERS.

Chairman:—To what extent has the movement affected the "Savakar"?—The Savakar has to reduce his rate of interest which used to be incredibly exorbitant before the movement came into existence.

Chairman:—How far has the movement encouraged thrift in poor classes?—The movement is having a salutary effect in this respect.

Further questioned the witness stated that there was sufficient and also efficient staff in the Provincial bank although that was not the case in some of the district banks, but in the case of most of the latter the staff was efficient. He believed that untrained staff was a danger.

Chairman:—I hear that your bank has been helping backward classes. How far have you succeeded in your attempt?—The banks must be prepared to lose money if they really want to help backward classes

Proceeding, Sir Lalubhai suggested that they must educate their agriculturists in the best ways of using their savings. At present in a majority of cases, the tendency of agriculturists was to spend money on liquor and other vices. The Co-operative Movement was intended to check this tendency and educate the agriculturist as to how he should best utilize his savings. He was, he said, a great believer in the far-reaching effects of education.

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Chairman: Looking to the present financial condition of the Presidency, don't you think that the non-official agencies in Co-operative Movement should step into the breach and help the agriculturist?—I think it is the duty of Government to come to the help of the agriculturists and spend more money on the improvement of agriculture rather than spending it on the cities.

Further examined by the Chairman the witness said that the indigenous banking system was going down partly on account of the competition of the joint stock banks and partly on account of their speculation in shares. The system could be revived if the promoters followed modern banking methods. It was necessary that they should submit their accounts for audit and publish their balance-sheets. He was of the opinion that legislation should be introduced in Bombay on the lines of the Punjab Act, whereby the money-lenders would carry on their business after obtaining a licence.

Chairman: Isn't it possible to take some of these district banks into the Co-operative Urban Banks?—Yes. It is desirable to do so.

MODERNISING ARTISANS.

Prof. V. G. Kale: Do you recollect that you were once opposed to Government undertaking an economic enquiry? Have you changed your opinion since?—I have not changed any opinion. What I meant was that Government should help such an enquiry rather than undertake it solves. I wanted the economists of the country to undertake this work.

Prof. Kale: Don't you think it is one of the primary duties of Government to initiate such an inquiry?—My contention is that Government have all along been shirking such an enquiry. Let Government take the initiative and show that they are not afraid of such an enquiry.

Prof. Kale:—You want to bring the "Savakar" into the Co-operative Movement. You might be knowing the sort of people the Savakar has got to deal with. How would you, all of a sudden, modernise the old type of artisans who form the clientele of the Savarkar?—Education is the only remedy for modernising the Savakars as well as the artisans and other people who borrow money.

Prof. Kale:—According to the figures you have given, only one out of twelve is receiving benefit from co-operation. Who is going to cater for the other eleven?—I don't want to do away with the "Savakar" altogether. I want him to be friendly with me and work with me in relieving the difficulties of the agriculturist. The "Savakar" has improved his ways and sooner or later he has got to come into line with us.

Prof. Kale:—Is it a right policy for the Co-operative bank to start its branches in districts instead of encouraging indigenous district banks?—We do not start our branches in places where there are district banks. We start our branches in such districts as have no banks of their own.

Prof. Kale: "We are trying to impress upon the Government the necessity of avoiding foreign borrowings as far as possible. Do you think that the money that the Government takes for its own purpose, could be spent for the benefit of cultivators?

Witness: That money, if not taken by the Government, would have come to our co-operative banks.

Prof. Kale: But that money is required for irrigation purposes.

Witness: If the agriculturists die out, where will India be? The Government should help them in every possible way.

In reply to Mr. V. L. Mehta, Sir Lalubhai said that the reason why the Bank of Baroda had started many branches was that H. H. the Gaikwad desired that the benefits of banking should reach the largest number of people.

Replying to Mr. Hirachand Vanichand Desai, the witness suggested that the maximum rate which the "Savakar" should charge must not be more than 12 per cent.

The Committee then rose for lunch recess.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Reassembling in the afternoon, the Committee examined Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Hussainbhoy A. Lalji and Mr. J. K. Mehta, representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The witnesses had submitted a written statement in reply to the questionnaire. Examined orally by the Chairman, Mr. Walchand Hirachand advocated the system of opening licensed warehouses on the American model.

Chairman: Would you have legislation enacted for the registration of money-lenders?—No; under no circumstances.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji endorsing the same view added that he did not understand why money-lenders alone of all the trades-people should be penalised for an offence which, in his opinion was by no means exclusive. If he traded in ghee or any other commodity and used adulterated goods he was not required to have any license. Why should there be any license for the trade in hard-earned money?

Referring to the district branches of the Imperial Bank and the joint stock banks, Mr. Walchand Hirachand opined that these agencies had not served the purpose for which they were intended. Through the medium of these branches the mofussil money was drawn to capital towns with the result that when the actual need of the agriculturist arose there was shortage of money in these branches. Very little money came from towns to mofussils.

ATTRACTING CAPITAL.

Dealing with the question of attracting capital, Mr. Walchand Hirachand emphasized the fact that Indian opinion had been unanimous in asking for a gold standard and a gold currency. If people had confidence that they could get gold whenever they wanted it, much of the gold that was at present hoarded and was lying idle would be coming out for banking purposes. Attraction for gold was a normal feature everywhere in the world. According to his estimation the gold hoardings would amount to 200 crores and if sufficient confidence was created in the hoarders by introducing in India gold standard and gold currency that their gold was safe and would be available whenever they wanted it, the whole of this capital would be forthcoming in the market with the result that most of the grievances arising out of an unsound currency would speedily disappear.

The examination of the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was not concluded when the Committee adjourned till Tuesday, 11 a.m.

BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

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SIR LALUBHAI'S WRITTEN EVIDENCE

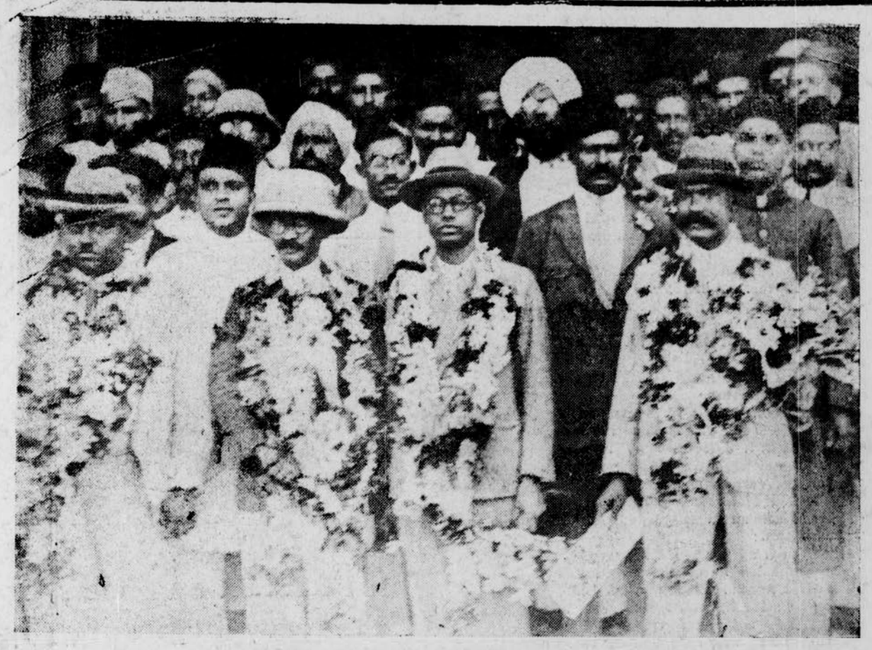
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas in the course of his written evidence said:

At the outset, I should like to observe that much of the information that is called for by the Committee can be collected only after laborious and detailed investigation, and individuals, however close their study of problems of finance, can scarcely be expected to collect and present much data. So far as I am aware, there has been, during recent years, no specific inquiry conducted in this Presidency in various aspects of agricultural finance and indebtedness, and there is hence little material available to enable individuals like myself to formulate views which will have general application. There is a certain amount of diffused material in the records of co-operative societies and banks, but no attempt has so far been made to material or to have it collected in a form that will assist in inquiries touching the welfare of the agriculturist. Even the "Haisiyat" statement showing the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of the members of agricultural credit statements has not been introduced in this presidency, as in some other provinces, and hence when an inquiry like the present one is instituted it is doubtful if the valuable material available in the records of co-operative socities and banks can be collated and presented without considerable trouble.

MAIN SOURSE OF FINANCE.

The main sources of finance for the agriculturist in this Presidency are the sowkar and the co-operative society. Government play some part in financing agriculturists for capital or permanent improvements, while the share of the Imperial Bank of India or a Joint Stock Bank in financing agriculture is negligible. Government also have to provide finance for current needs during years of flood or famine and even in normal years in some few areas. A fair amount of co-ordination has now been established between the financing operation of Government and of co-operative societies; I am, however, of opinion that as the Co-operative Movement progresses, practically all these operations should, in co-operatively advanced areas, be conducted through co-operative agency. When this is done, I would

(Continued on page 7.)



Indian Labour Delegates to Geneva who sailed by the last boat. Left to Right (front row) Messrs. Dawood, Sayad Munawar, Pradhan and Mr. Muzzarmilali. —Photo by Counsic.

A group of the leading lights of the Bombay Women's Educational Conference which held its sessions under the presidency of Mrs. S. Sirur.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA

—:o:—

Round Table Conference to Draw up Charter of Rights

PUNJAB M. L. C.'S NEW SCHEME

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

Mr. Mir Maqbool, M.L.C., in the course of a forceful speech made in the Punjab Legislative Council yesterday condemned separate represention and suggested the convening of a Round Table Conference for the formation of the United States of India. He said: "I am one of those who believe that separate electorates, whatever their virtues, give us incentive for a common national feeling and national development. Perhaps they were necessary evil in the transitional stage of the constitution. But if we look at the constitution of countries in Europe or America which have had the same problem of protecting the rights of the minorities as we have in India, we do not find anywhere the adoption of the principle of separate electorates or reservation of seats I have studied the working of such countries on the spot and I have found that the fundamental rights of the minority communities are protected by specific provisions in the constitution itself."

THE RIGHT WAY.

Continuing, Mr. Mir Maqbool said that once the fundamental rights of the minority and backward communities are protected, there is no need for separate electorates or reservation of seats. My personal suggestion would be this. First of all the leaders of the communities should sit together and draw up a list of rights which they want to be protected. Then all the communities must come to an agreement and I have reasons to believe that it is possible to do so on these points of difference, and all these safeguards should be incorporated in the fundamental declaration of rights. Having done that, no weightage should be allowed to any community in the provincial Legislatures. The voting strength should approximate to the population strength. I am in favour adult sufferage after ten years time, and in the meanwhile we shall have to devise some formula so that the voting strength of each community may approximate as far as possible to the ratio of its population strength. The election could then be held through some system of proportional representation with plural number of constituencies so devised that every community gets its due share of representation. Lastly in order to provide that all the communities may have a voice in the ultimate decision of important questions affecting the country I would suggest that in the Punjab there should be at least one Hindu and one Sikh in the Cabinet, in the U. P. there should be at least two Mahomedans in the Cabinet, and that in the other provinces one at least should be a Mahomedan. In Bengal there should be at least one Hindu and so on. Sindh, N. W. F. and Baluchistan to be treated as suggested by the Nehru Report with similar guarantees for minorities Weightage to the minority communities should be allowed only in the Central Legislature, 33 per cent of seats being given to Mahomedans and in due proportion to Sikhs as desired by them, provided the Hindu majority is not affected thereby. When all this is done, there will be lesser chances of friction than now.

The speaker concluded his remarks by urging for a Round Table Conference to be called together as soon as possible, which will pave the way for the United States of India containing Hindu and Muslim, Sikh and Christian representatives, both of British India and Indian India.—Free Press.

MR. LEES-SMITH AS BRITISH P. M G.

—:o:—

SURPRISE VISITS TO POST OFFICES

OFFERED 3D, TO DELIVER A TELEGRAM

(By Air Mail.)

"Look how much I'm paid, and look how much the Postmaster-General is paid—and I'm worth a great deal more!"

A Scottish rural postman made this remark a few days ago to a stranger, not suspecting that he was speaking to Mr. Lees-Smith, the Postmaster-General himself writes a correspondent to the "Daily Herald" When he was told he replied (being a sturdy crofter as well as a postman) that he still stuck to his opinion.

"So I asked him whether he belonged to his Association, which was trying to raise his wages," said Mr. Lees-Smith, "and he had to reply 'No'!"

The Postmaster-General told me this story, when I referred to the many reports of his appearance at post offices at Pentland Firth and Dover, and in between; and asked how he managed to be in so many places at once.

He explained that he had accompanied the P. O. cable ship Monarch on a duty trip which it took round the British Isles, scrabbling for damaged cables on the ocean bed—sometimes taking six days to find one—hoisting them with grappling—irons and repairing them on the deck. Whenever they touched port, the P. M.G. visited the local post office or telephone exchange.

TO EARN THREEPENCE.

On one occasion "a dear old lady" at a village post office offered him threepence to deliver a telegram. Asked whether he did so, Mr. Lees-Smith replied, with a twinkle in his eye: "Since my return I have looked up our regulations about unauthorised messengers—and I must decline to answer that question!"

Mr. Lees-Smith said that what he wished to see was not simply the counters of a number of post offices, but the condition of the workers that the Post office employed.

"By surprise visits to a great number of sorting offices, telephone exchanges, and post offices, and by personal talks with postmen, sorting clerks, linesmen, and telephone operators, I have been able to obtain an idea of their lives that was not possible from my desk at the G. P. O.

"I have hit upon a great many things that seemed to me to need improving, and my department is now at work on my suggestions."

Talking of criticisms of the Post office, Mr. Lees-Smith said that for some reason people "groused" about public services much more readily than about private enterprises, and the criticisms were not resented.

CUTTING COMPLAINTS.

He waved a hand at a pigeon-hole full of cuttings. "It is rather appalling," he said, smiling, "to come in here every morning and find myself faced with a record of our delinquencies of the day before. Every complaint in every newspaper about the Post Office is cut out and inquired into.

But why is it that business men, who don't complain of a queue at a bank at a busy hour, grow very angry if they are kept waiting two minutes at a post-office?"

I asked: "Did you, going about unknown to many post-offices, find any justification for the stories of discourtesy behind the counter?"

"Certainly not," was the emphatic reply. "I had not the slightest experience of such a thing"

ANIMAL SACRIFICES PROHIBITED.

LUNAWADA DURBAR'S MOVE.

A correspondent wires from Lunawada:

"In response to the representations of the Lunawada Mahajan and a deputation of the Jivdaya Mandal, Bombay, His Highness Shrimant Maharana Shree Virabhadra Singhji of Lunawada State has been pleased to order the prohibition of buffalo and other animal sacrifices during Navaratri and Dashera festivals".—A P

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